

Allies, Except Americans, Grim on Economy, Poll Says

QUESTION: Which of the following four statements about the current economic situation most closely approximates your own opinion?

We are experiencing a severe long-term economic crisis that will require fundamental adjustments and that can be solved at the international level.

FRANCE	29%
GERMANY	29%
ITALY	29%
NETHERLANDS	29%
NORWAY	29%
SPAIN	29%
UNITED STATES	10%
WEST GERMANY	29%

We are experiencing a severe long-term economic crisis that will require fundamental adjustments and for which solutions can be found in your country.

FRANCE	29%
GERMANY	29%
ITALY	29%
NETHERLANDS	29%
NORWAY	29%
SPAIN	29%
UNITED STATES	10%
WEST GERMANY	29%

We are experiencing a period of economic difficulty but growth should resume over the next two years if appropriate international measures are taken.

FRANCE	29%
GERMANY	29%
ITALY	29%
NETHERLANDS	29%
NORWAY	29%
SPAIN	29%
UNITED STATES	10%
WEST GERMANY	29%

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NORWAY	29%
SPAIN	29%
UNITED STATES	10%
WEST GERMANY	29%

By Charles Mitchellmore

PARIS — Americans are confident that the recession will come to an end within the next two years if Washington pursues the right policies, but they are alone in their optimism.

Their trading partners in eight other leading industrialized countries view the economic situation as a long-term crisis that can be resolved only through international cooperation.

At the same time, people in all nine nations are increasingly worried by unemployment, which, with the exception of the Japanese, they rank as their leading concern — far ahead of the threat of war, inflation or crime.

These are among the principal findings of an international poll carried out in recent weeks in the United States, Japan and seven West European countries — Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and West Germany.

The survey was sponsored by the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, a private independent research center in Paris, along with the International Herald Tribune and leading newspapers and a radio-TV network in the countries polled. The Louis Harris organization did the interviewing and tabulating the results.

The poll was the second such survey in six months. The first poll, conducted last fall, focused on security issues within eight countries of the Atlantic alliance; the latest poll, for which interviewing took place in the last two weeks of March, concentrated on economic issues. Japan was added to the countries polled.

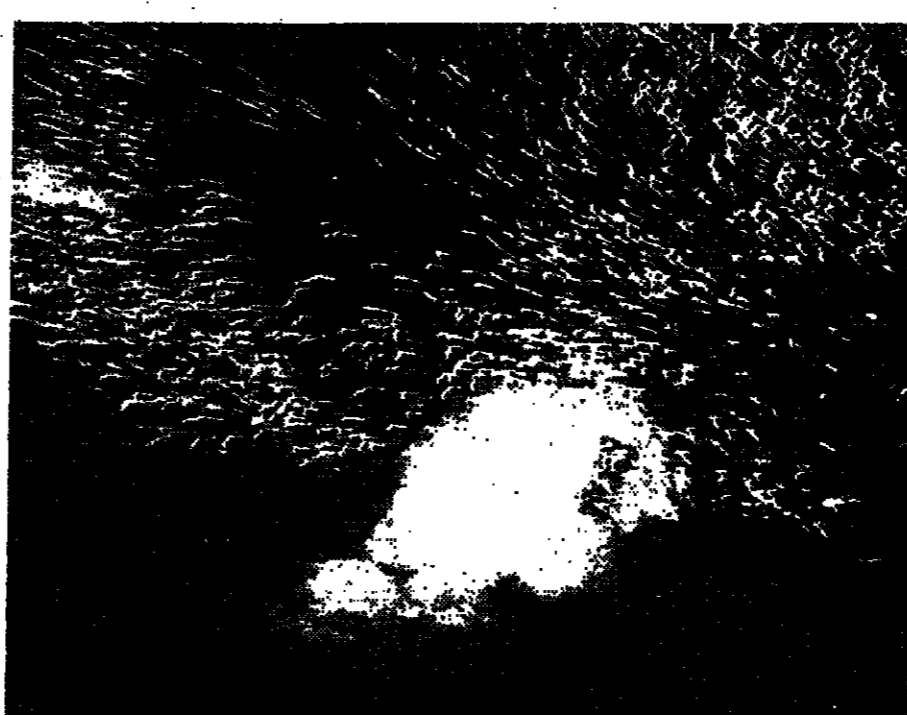
Among the significant findings were these:

- In six of the nine countries, people believe that the major international cause of their economic difficulties is the oil-price situation.

- Respondents in five of the countries consider that the main domestic cause is that their society "is living beyond its means." But "inadequate government policies" are cited as the leading cause in two other countries and rank almost as high in the rest.

- Everywhere, respondents favor government measures to stimulate the economy.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



The night sky was lit Saturday as workers set off a dynamite explosion on Sicily's Mount Etna to destroy a dam and divert flowing lava into an artificial canal.

Dam Blown Up to Divert Etna's Lava

CATANIA, Sicily — In an effort to save mountain villages from the molten lava of Mount Etna, workers have blown up a dam to divert the liquid rock into a man-made canal.

It may be several days, however, before officials know whether the project has diverted enough lava to prevent the flow from hitting villages below. The civil defense minister, Loris Fortuna, said that if half the flow is interrupted "it will do the job we need."

A brilliant red flash set the night sky aglow as Saturday's explosion broke through an earth retaining wall that was built to stem the flow of lava while the canal was completed.

Some experts have criticized the \$4.9-million project, saying that the canal could not handle a major flow and that much of the molten rock would solidify in the canal, making it useless.

But Stefano Scammacca, the vice prefect of Catania and one of the project coordinators, defended the action, saying: "We did what we set out to do, divert the lava."

Scientists were studying ways to improve the flow into the artificial canal, which leads to an uninhabited basin where another retaining wall has been built.

The lava — with a temperature of 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit (980 Centigrade) — has moved 4.2 miles (6.7 kilometers) since the flow began March 28, destroying dozens of houses, restaurants, orchards and farmlands.

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Official Pledges Syria Will Foil Pullout Accord

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — A ranking Syrian official has said that if the provisional accord on troop withdrawal from Israel and Lebanon were signed, Syria would leave its troops in Lebanon for the foreseeable future and would "do all we can to foil the agreement."

"In the light of such an agreement, Syria cannot ever pull out of Lebanon at any point in the future," the official, an intimate of President Hafez al-Assad, said in an interview Saturday.

"After Camp David, Syria prevented the expansion of the accord. This time, our troops stay where they are, regardless of what they think in Washington, and in time certain measures will be taken against Lebanon."

He did not specify the measures, but other government sources indicated that among the probable steps would be an embargo on trade with Lebanon and the closure of the Damascus-Beirut highway.

Diplomatic sources here also expect an increase in Syrian harassment of Israeli troops in the area of the Bekaa, a valley in eastern Lebanon, as well as covert Syrian support for Lebanese nationalist forces opposed to an agreement with Israel.

Israel has said its agreement to withdraw almost all its troops from Lebanon will be suspended if the Syrians fail to pull out their 40,000 troops based there. The agreement is to be signed this week.

Syria still hopes the Lebanese president, Amin Gemayel, will back down, the senior official said, "but our impression is that he will go ahead."

Reports from Beirut suggest that a Lebanese negotiating team, possibly headed by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, intends to fly to Damascus this week to try to persuade the Syrians to alter their stance.

The Syrian official said: "Of course we will talk to them, but there will be no change at all in our position until the Lebanese agree to cancel the agreement."

In a statement broadcast Saturday morning by the Damascus radio, Mr. Assad denounced the agreement, asserting that "it was imposed on Lebanon by the United States and Israel, and it constitutes a reward to Israel for its invasion of Lebanon last year."

He said it establishes diplomatic relations disguised as liaison offices, and imposes Israeli military domination of Lebanon.

He added: "It moves Lebanon away from its Arab stand and makes Lebanon an Israeli protectorate."

The senior official said there would be no point in new negotiations between Damascus and Washington because "relations between Lebanon and Syria have nothing to do with the United States."

But he did not absolutely close the door on such talks, commenting that "there is no taboo on our meeting" with George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, who negotiated the troop withdrawal agreement.

Reading from a draft Arabic copy of the agreement, the official condemned it clause by clause, and said it bore no resemblance to an unconditional Israeli withdrawal, as demanded by United Nations Security Council resolutions and as promised last year, he said, by Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said Saturday that the department would have no comment on assertions that Syria would do all it could to thwart the agreement.

Syrian Papers Warn Beirut State-controlled Syrian newspapers said Sunday that a new Lebanese civil war would break out if the Beirut government signed the U.S.-backed troop withdrawal agreement. Reuters reported from Damascus.

In a strongly worded editorial, the official daily al-Thawra said: "Acceptance of the agreement is a dangerous gamble with Lebanon's future... To go through with this surrender deal would kindle a brutal civil war that would smash Lebanon's unity and end its existence as a country."

"Difficult days lie ahead for Lebanon if this deal is signed," al-Thawra said.

Al-Bath, the organ of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, said: "Syria will give as much support as it can to any effort inside or outside Lebanon to prevent the passing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement."

It called for an urgent "escalation of national struggle" against the agreement and appealed for solidarity in Lebanon and the Arab countries against it.

The Lebanese cabinet, shrugging off Syrian objections, unanimously approved the agreement Saturday.

Seven Lebanese politicians close to Syria expressed strong objections to the deal on Saturday but have so far stopped short of declaring a united front to fight it.

Syrian troops entered Lebanon in 1976 to end the civil war that started in 1975 and stayed on under a peacekeeping mandate from the 22-member Arab League, which has since expired.



VOTE OF SUPPORT
Jordan's King Hussein reaffirms his backing for the Reagan peace proposal. Page 2.

Pact Backed By Cabinet In Lebanon

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Despite Syrian objections, President Amin Gemayel's cabinet has unanimously approved the U.S.-sponsored troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, the cabinet announced.

The 10-member cabinet also has empowered Lebanon's chief negotiator with Israel to sign the accord as soon as a date and a place have been scheduled, according to an announcement Saturday. No date

Israel and Lebanon have reached agreement on the text of their troop-withdrawal accord. Page 2.

for the signing has been decided, but it is expected sometime next week.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman described the cabinet's approval of the accord as "a constructive step in the ongoing process directed towards the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon."

Israel and Lebanon began their withdrawal negotiations last December. They came to an agreement after two weeks of shuttling between Beirut and Jerusalem by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

With the agreement now formally approved, Lebanon has begun a diplomatic effort designed to win the backing of the majority of the Arab countries and to isolate Syria.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Forgotten Nicaraguan Harbor to See New Life as Soviet Fishing Port

By Marilee Simons

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua — This tiny, forgotten Pacific harbor, once a key port on the gold-rush route from New York to San Francisco, is about to get a new life as a port of call for Soviet fishing boats.

A 7,000-ton Soviet dry dock and a 60-foot-long (18-meter) floating pier are scheduled to be anchored in the harbor in three months to service Soviet tuna vessels, Nicaraguan officials say.

Under an agreement signed a year ago in Moscow, Managua is making the port available to the Soviet Union as its second center of this kind on the Pacific coast of Latin America. The site has the advantage of being more central to

areas fished by the Soviet fleet than the port it now uses in Peru. The Soviet Union will pay Nicaragua \$200,000 a year as rental, the officials said.

Plans also call for a new packing plant for the area's abundant shrimp and lobster and for the purchase of six fishing boats, already ordered from Peru. Soviet technicians are to train about 100 Nicaraguans to manage the new equipment.

The first hints of change came recently when Soviet engineers started taking soundings in the milewide bay lined with flame trees and small homes. Now one of two hotels in San Juan is being refurbished to accommodate 60 Soviet technicians.

But well before any Soviet ship has been sighted, a diplomatic incident is looming, Nicaraguan and U.S. officials have exchanged sharp comments about the project, which some U.S. officials reportedly believe is a smoke screen for Soviet military expansion in the region.

Late last month at a meeting with reporters in the White House, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, said Nicaragua and the Soviet Union had held secret talks about reviving plans to build a sea-level canal across Central America.

U.S. diplomats in the region said privately that they had seen no evidence of such a move. Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's governing junta, said in a recent interview that "such a topic has never

been broached" with the Soviet Union.

A senior Nicaraguan official said he expected that, when the dry dock and pier arrived, the White House would produce satellite photographs as evidence of construction of a Soviet naval base.

San Juan del Sur gained fame in the last century when Cornelius Vanderbilt created the shortest, cheapest route to the California gold fields. Coaches traveled the stretch of land to and from San Juan and steamers moved along Lake Nicaragua from the Caribbean coast. This route was almost chosen by the United States as the site for the canal that was later built in Panama.

After the opening of the Panama Canal, San Juan began to dwindle from a thriving port into a poor community of about 3,000 fishermen, dockworkers and farmers, whose numbers are increased slightly on weekends by visitors from the capital 80 miles (130 kilometers) to the north. But last year the Nicaraguan government chose the area as a target for development.

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The workers had heard about the Soviet dry dock and the "new foreigners" who would arrive. Most appeared to believe the plans were a good thing. Francisco Amoretti, who worked on the dock for 30 years, said: "If the foreigners bring equipment and technology, we can't care who comes here. We don't care this on our own and we have no work."

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NATO Urged to Boost Conventional Forces

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — A group of Western military and civilian experts has called on NATO to spend about \$20 billion by 1984 to strengthen its conventional forces to be able to defend Western Europe against any Warsaw Pact attack.

The recommendation was made in a report prompted by the high state of readiness of Soviet forces. The report was prepared under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Deterrence and defense, the study said, can be bolstered by major improvements in conventional defense by using advanced technologies, including guided munitions and other advanced methods of delivering conventional weapons.

American members of the steering group for the report included General Andrew J. Goodpastor, former commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Robert K. Bowie, former deputy director of central intelligence; McGeorge Bundy, former presidential special assistant on national security; William J. Perry, former undersecretary of defense for research and engineering; and Marshall D. Shulman, adviser on Soviet affairs to the secretary of state in the Carter administration.

Europeans included General Johannes Steinhoff, once chief of

staff of the West German Air Force and later chairman of NATO's military committee; General Franz-Joseph Schuler, former commander of Allied Forces in Central Europe; Field Marshal Lord Carver, former chief of the British Defense Staff; and Air Chief Marshal Sir Alasdair Steedman, once Britain's military representative at NATO.

General Bernard W. Rogers, NATO commander, has made similar, but less detailed arguments in a report published by the American quarterly Strategic Review.

Reserve Soldiers A West German newspaper, Frankfurter Rundschau, said Friday that the U.S. Defense Department has asked for 80,000 West German reserve soldiers to be made available to cover gaps in European defenses if American forces are involved in fighting outside the NATO area, Reuters reported from Bonn.

A Bonn Defense Ministry spokesman said: "The newspaper reports cover discussions within NATO which are neither ripe nor ready for a decision.... The West German government would only consider itself with such proposals if they were made."

The newspaper said the question of the reservists would be further debated by NATO defense ministers at their spring meeting at the end of this month.

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INSIDE



NITZE ARRIVES — U.S. arms negotiator Paul H. Nitze and his wife, Phyllis, arrived Sunday in Geneva, where the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe resume Tuesday. Page 3.

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El Salvador Leaders Are Perplexed by U.S. Debate on Aid

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Salvadoran political leaders say they are disturbed and bewildered by the discussions in Washington over how much aid their country should receive and what their government must do to receive any aid at all.

The Salvadoran leaders, who represent a broad political spectrum, said in interviews in recent days that they felt the entire congressional debate in Washington had progressed under a false assumption that one country could decide the future of another.

Foreign Minister Fidel Chávez Méndez said that "it's not very pleasant" to hear one's country's future debated more than 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) away. "For us, the United States is the determining factor in helping us to consolidate the democratic political process, but the relationship must be based on mutual respect," he said.

Those interviewed indicated that they were primarily upset by a compromise measure adopted Wednesday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

That measure, which the Reagan administration said it would accept, would provide additional military aid to El Salvador but would also make a cutoff of aid possible if the Salvadoran government did not

begin an "unconditional dialogue" with the leftist opposition.

Hugo Cesar Barrera Guerrero, one of the leaders of the far-right National Republican Alliance, said the U.S. legislators "are well-meaning, but they don't have enough knowledge about how to act successfully in our country."

Until last week the government believed that the Reagan administration would support El Salvador as long as the country made an effort to bring the leftist opposition into the presidential elections in December.

That belief, however, was shaken by the House committee action, which specifies that the government begin a dialogue with the opposition within 90 days of the date that the legislation is enacted by Congress unless it can show that the rebels refused to talk.

It is still unclear how the Reagan administration or Congress would define a good-faith effort to negotiate, but Salvadorans bristle at the idea of unconditional dialogues.

Without conditions, Salvadoran officials said, negotiations can include any topic, including discussions about bringing the left into the government without elections.

Mr. Barera said: "If they say that if we want aid

we have to negotiate, then they can take their aid elsewhere."

Rafael Moran Castaneda, the first secretary of the Constituent Assembly and a member of the National Conciliation Party, said the conditions are offensive and contradict what the governments of the United States and El Salvador have supported in the past.

"The American government has said in the past that it would only accept dialogue through the election process; this changes their position totally and needs to be analyzed," he said.

Call to End 'Death Squads'
Earlier, William D. Montalbano of the Los Angeles Times reported from San Salvador:

Amid a fresh wave of civilian assassinations, El Salvador's largest political party demanded Friday that the government put an end to the country's rightist death squads "once and for all."

"Authorities must take whatever steps are necessary to stop groups of paid killers who murder with impunity, but without penalty of law," the Christian Democratic Party said in paid newspaper advertisements addressed to President Alvaro Alfredo Magaña.

Since 1979, more than 30,000 Salvadoran civilians

have been murdered for political reasons, according to international human rights groups. There have been no convictions.

The Christian Democratic appeal dimmed a bloody week that began with the discovery of 14 bodies.

A laborer aged 25, and a shoemaker aged 34 survived a massacre that left 10 other victims along the same road. They said they had been picked up by soldiers, seemingly at random, after a confused encounter between guerrillas and troops, taken to a garbage dump and shot.

Government security forces are usually blamed for death-squad murders. Paramilitary civil defense forces have also been accused, as have free-lance rightist groups like the Secret Anti-Communist Army, which dumped a body and a press release in a hotel parking lot last weekend.

Last week, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to cut off aid unless the Salvadoran government submitted a plan to stop the death-squad killings.

The party statement noted that "the international image of our country and the foreign and economic military support needed to confront our grave problems is conditioned on respect for human rights."

Soldiers in Santiago Seal Off 2 Suburbs; 2,000 Rounded Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — Soldiers and military police sealed off two working class suburbs of Santiago and rounded up more than 2,000 men and teen-agers in a search for militants said to have provoked anti-government demonstrations last week, according to residents of the area.

The roundups Saturday came after Chile's Roman Catholic Church, saying it "cannot remain indifferent" to mass protests against rightist military rule, urged Friday the government of President Augusto Pinochet to reconcile itself with its critics.

The search began shortly before 3 A.M., when dozens of army trucks arrived carrying soldiers who cordoned off the streets in the poor south-side neighborhoods of Jofre Goulart and La Victoria, residents said.

Two hours later, security police detectives using megaphones called out all the male inhabitants over the age of 14, rounding up more than 2,000 residents said.

The men were lined up in the street and then taken to local football grounds, where detectives checked their documents and then released those not considered suspects, residents said.

More than 130 men were arrested and taken away from the grounds in trucks before the search ended shortly before midday, a local parish priest said.

Santiago's military authorities said the search was "to detect and arrest anti-social elements and requisition arms and explosives that are used against innocent citizens."

The military roundup occurred in two suburbs where violent clashes took place between inhabitants and anti-riot police Wednesday night, at the end of a day of

national protests in which two persons died and more than 350 were arrested.

The day of what were to have been peaceful protests, called by opposition labor unions, was the first nationwide demonstration of discontent in 10 years of military rule.

Violence flared again in La Victoria Thursday night following the funeral of a 21-year-old taxi driver who was shot Wednesday on the doorstep of his house when anti-riot police moved in to disperse groups of demonstrators.

Monsignor Francisco Fresno, a conservative whose recent appointment as archbishop of Santiago was welcomed by the military government, said Friday the church supported "active nonviolence" and "urgent dialogue" in the search for solutions. His comments were in reaction to Wednesday's protests.

"The church cannot remain indifferent to such a large manifestation of the country's social crisis," Archbishop Fresno said.

Chile's largest newspaper, El Mercurio, said the born-broking, pot-banging and street marches Wednesday were "the most serious challenge the government has faced."

The newspaper, which had welcomed General Pinochet's 1973 overthrow of President Salvador Allende, called for attempts to achieve "an indispensable consensus."

Hermogenes Pérez de Arce, a former congressman of the conservative National Party, called on the government to consider how it might have provoked the demonstrations, which he called "an expression of discontent among the most important sectors of public opinion."

He also urged the government to encourage anti-social elements and requisition arms and explosives that are used against innocent citizens.

The military roundup occurred in two suburbs where violent clashes took place between inhabitants and anti-riot police Wednesday night, at the end of a day of



Chileans waited near a railroad station in Santiago Saturday for word of relatives rounded up by soldiers as possible suspects in protests against the military government of Augusto Pinochet. About 2,000 men and youths were seized.

Shultz's Trip: Uncertainty, but Some Success

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz's first personal foray into the maelstrom of Middle East politics has ended without a clear notion of whether he will achieve his major objective: the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon.

U.S. officials believe it will probably be weeks, if not months, before President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria decides whether to extend the cooperation that will determine the success or failure of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement that was worked out through Mr. Shultz's mediation. On Saturday, a top Syrian official ruled out any such cooperation and said Syrian troops would stay in Lebanon for the foreseeable future.

Nevertheless, Mr. Shultz's two and a half weeks of shuttle diplomacy affected U.S. policy in the region in several ways that may prove profoundly important.

Most immediately, the trip produced major changes in the administration's relations with Israel and Lebanon. And, as the effort to pursue the accord continues, there could be significant shifts in U.S. dealings with Syria.

In terms of relations with Washington, the biggest immediate winner was Israel. By agreeing to Mr. Shultz's withdrawal plan, the Israelis wiped away severe tensions that had surfaced over the past year.

Only six weeks ago, the United States and Israel appeared to be on a collision course over two issues.

One involved Prime Minister Menachem Begin's resistance to President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative, announced last Sept. 1, which called for Israel to give the occupied Arab territories independence in association with Jordan. The other stemmed from Mr. Reagan's frustration over Mr. Begin's delay in removing Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Both issues have been neutralized for the immediate future, and, as so often in the past, the reasons are attributable less to Israeli flexibility than to continuing Arab divisions.

First, the Reagan initiative became bogged down in the failure of King Hussein of Jordan to permit the Palestinians to represent the Palestinians in negotiations with Israel. As long as Hussein lacks that permission, the United States will be frustrated from moving to the next stage of trying to pressure Israel into negotiations based on the Reagan plan.

Similarly, Israel's acquiescence "in principle" to pull out of Lebanon has put Mr. Begin beyond the reach of U.S. criticism on that issue. Israeli forces will be in Lebanon for some time to come, but that is because the United States agrees that Israel has a legitimate security interest in remaining there until Syria and the PLO agree to a withdrawal of their troops.

Mr. Shultz also came away from his visit having established a strong personal relationship with Mr. Be-

gin. He had already been on very good terms with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, whom the usually formal Mr. Shultz uncharacteristically calls by his nickname of "Misha."

For Lebanon's young president, Amin Gemayel, Mr. Shultz seemed close to becoming a father figure. When Mr. Shultz made a brief farewell visit to Beirut last Sunday before leaving the region, Mr. Gemayel was clearly reluctant to let him go, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Gemayel asked whether Mr. Shultz would consider trying to mediate between the Moslem and Christian factions whose civil strife is a major impediment to Mr. Gemayel's efforts to establish his authority throughout Lebanon.

The apparent U.S. hope is that if the occupying forces leave, Lebanon can be turned into a peaceful client state. But, while Mr. Gemayel seems eager to cooperate with that goal, many Lebanese doubt that the divisions in their society can be overcome, and warn that the U.S. participation in the multinational force in Lebanon could bog down in a situation not unlike that in Vietnam and El Salvador.

That view is disputed by U.S. officials, who say the Lebanese armed forces can reassert order with only a modest amount of U.S. assistance.

And, while the officials acknowledge that some short-term expansion of the multinational force will be required after other foreign forces leave, they discount the idea that Washington will have to prop

up Mr. Gemayel with a constantly expanding commitment of troops and money.

While Mr. Shultz's mission led to strengthening of ties with Israel and Lebanon, his continued pursuit of a troop withdrawal is forcing the administration to consider whether it must seek major changes in its generally chilly relations with Syria.

Outwardly, the prospects for dramatic change do not seem good because of Syria's hostility toward Israel, its championing of the most radical Arab forces and its deepening ties with the Soviet Union, which has invested massive amounts of equipment and advisers in rebuilding President Assad's armed forces.

However, some experts believe that Mr. Assad's government would like to be on closer terms with the United States and has moved toward Moscow only because it feels that Washington has not paid due attention to its position in regional affairs.

That view is understood to have been urged on Mr. Shultz during his trip by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

But Mr. Shultz has been wary of moving into the maneuvering between Syria and Lebanon, saying that Syrian withdrawal is a matter for these two countries and the rest of the Arab world to resolve.

However, many administration planners are known to feel that sooner or later the United States will have to seek to negotiate between Lebanon and Syria as it did with Lebanon and Israel.

Hussein Reaffirms Support for Reagan Plan

Reuters

WASHINGTON — King Hussein says his support for President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan remains strong, despite his failure to persuade the Palestinian Liberation Organization to allow him to represent it in regional talks.

In a speech delivered on his behalf last Saturday by his brother, Crown Prince Hassan, King Hussein also voiced confidence that Mr. Reagan would follow through with his initiative. Failure to do so, he said, would pose extremely high risks for the United States.

The speech, delivered before an annual convention of Arab-Americans, also said Secretary of State George P. Shultz's visit to the Middle East was a "clear indication that the president intends to persevere in spite of the difficulties encountered so far."

The Reagan plan, announced Sept. 1, calls for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan in Israeli-occupied territories, but rules out an independent Palestinian state. That has been viewed as one reason for the PLO's refusal to allow Hussein to negotiate for it.

"I believe the administration concurs that the United States should not initiate a policy which it cannot implement," King Hussein said. "The risks are too high and the repercussions are extremely dangerous — for what is at stake is American credibility."

The failure of the Jordanian-PLO talks last month was an acknowledged setback for Mr. Reagan's initiative, since U.S. officials had viewed Hussein's participation in talks with Israel as essential to its success.

Mr. Reagan has accused "radical elements" within the PLO of preventing agreement between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, on terms for Jordan's participation in such talks.

But in his speech, Hussein said Mr. Reagan's plan had been thwarted by Israeli intransigence. Soviet opposition and congressional restrictions on aid to Jordan.

"The Jordan-PLO dialogue has lost its momentum," he said. He did not say whether he would engage in further talks with the PLO.

Arafat Speaks of War
Mr. Arafat said Sunday that war was now the only way to change the balance of power in the Middle East, the Palestinian news agency WAPFA reported in Damascus.

The agency, quoted by Reuters, said Mr. Arafat was speaking to military officials of his el-Fatah group, the leading organization in the PLO, and other PLO officials in Damascus.

"Effective war on the practical level is the only available means now of recharting the political map," Mr. Arafat said.

The PLO would upset "imperialist American plans and say no to Reagan and the programs of his aggressive administration for hegemony over the Arab region," Mr. Arafat said.

The statement, among his toughest in months, appeared to confirm Mr. Arafat's shift toward Syria following the breakdown of his talks with Hussein.

Mubarak Praises Reagan
Earlier, The New York Times reported from Cairo:

President Hosni Mubarak praised Mr. Reagan Saturday for his efforts to end the occupation of Lebanon and urged Arab nations "not to be thrifty in their support" of an accord that would restore Lebanon's independence.

In a speech before Parliament, Mr. Mubarak, referring to Mr. Shultz's mission, said he congratulated the Reagan administration "in the name of the people of Egypt" for reaching a tentative withdrawal agreement.

The Lebanese, he said, "alone have the prerogative of determining their land, their rights." He added: "We appeal to all the brotherly Arabs not to be thrifty in their support" of Lebanon's effort to end foreign occupation.

As roughly correct although sources indicated there may be slightly more than that.

For several months the generally published estimate of the number of Israeli troops in Lebanon had been 30,000. During the height of the war, Israel had more than 100,000 soldiers there.

Military sources gave three reasons that Israel is content to have about a 3-to-1 manpower disadvantage along the line separating it from the Syrians.

First, they said the Israeli Army holds the more defensible terrain. Second, despite the installation of Soviet-made, long-range SAM-5 surface-to-air missiles in Syria, the sources said that Israel still enjoys clear air superiority, a major factor in last summer's fighting in Lebanon.

Third, they said, Israel is confident it will not be caught off guard by a sudden Syrian move and will have time to rush more troops into Lebanon if necessary.

Israel, Lebanon Set to Sign Pact

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WORLD BRIEFS

Warsaw Editor Criticizes Church

WARSAW (Reuters) — The editor of Warsaw's leading newspaper has accused the Roman Catholic Church of applying double standards in its appeals for an amnesty for martial law offenders.

Zdzislaw Morawski, editor-in-chief of Zycie Warszawy and a former state television correspondent at the Vatican, said Saturday in a front-page editorial: "If on one hand someone calls for amnesty, but on the other morally condemns or even inspires — we know of such instances — action against the law, he is thus delaying the possibility of release of the detainees and willy-nilly becomes a representative of duplicitous morality."

Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish episcopate and Pope John Paul II have called for an amnesty to mark the pope's visit to his homeland next month.

Pope Urges Talks With Chinese

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope John Paul II, speaking at a beatification ceremony of two priests killed by Communist guerrillas in China, appealed Sunday for a dialogue to bring the Chinese Catholic Church back into unity with Rome.

In the homily of a Mass during the beatification ceremonies in St. Peter's Square, the pope said the occasion reinforced hopes for "dialogue destined to favor this need for harmonization in the Christian people of China." In 1949, the Beijing government forced the Catholic Church in China to break relations with the Vatican. At the time there were an estimated 3.2 million Roman Catholics in the country.

The ceremony was for the Reverend Callisto Caravario and Bishop Luigi Versiglia, Italian missionaries who were killed by communist guerrillas in China in 1930. Beatification is the last step before the declaration of sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church.

China Leader Ends Yugoslav Talks

BELGRADE (UPI) — The Chinese Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang, ended talks Sunday during which he reaffirmed Beijing's continued friendship and support for the independence of nonaligned Yugoslavia.

All these talks and meetings were very close, very friendly, very cordial and full of success," Mr. Hu said at the end of his five-day official visit to Yugoslavia, part of his first trip outside China since he took over the party leadership less than two years ago.

Mr. Hu held his third and closing round of talks with the Yugoslav Communist Party leader, Miroslav Ribicic, on Brioni Island, that was President Tito's favorite retreat in the northern Adriatic Sea.

London Bishop Assails Archbishop

LONDON (Reuters) — Remarks by Archbishop Bruno B. Heim, the papal envoy to Britain who has questioned the good faith of the country's anti-nuclear movement, were strongly criticized Sunday by a Catholic bishop.

Archbishop Heim suggested in a letter to laymen that supporters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain were either adherents of Soviet aggressiveness, idiots or blinkered idealists. He included in his remarks the Roman Catholic priest who heads the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Monsignor Bruce Kent.

The Catholic bishop of East London, Monsignor Victor Guzzelli, said of the envoy's letter in a radio interview: "It's unbelievable. It's incredible. It's attacking the integrity not just of Monsignor Kent, but of all the people who are working with him in the cause of peace."

Foot Says U.K. Must Ban Missiles

LONDON (AP) — The opposition leader, Michael Foot, said Sunday that superpower disarmament talks will fail unless Britain bans U.S. nuclear missiles.

In a radio interview on the eve of the formal start of the Labor Party's general election campaign, Mr. Foot said: "One of the reasons we're so determined not to permit the deployment of American cruise missiles in this country is because we believe it would make a future arms control agreement well nigh impossible."

He acknowledged that opinion polls pointed to a landslide victory for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party in the June 9 election, but said: "We'll change the whole atmosphere." The Conservative Party will officially launch its campaign Wednesday.

Cambodia Peace Force Suggested

BATHURST, Australia (Reuters) — Australia and Japan could offer to form a joint peacekeeping force in Cambodia, Australia's deputy prime minister Lionel Bowen said Sunday at a Labor Party conference here.

He also said a withdrawal of the approximately 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia should coincide with the dismantling of Khmer Rouge and other opposition forces so that free elections could take place.

In Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry official declined to comment on Mr. Bowen's suggestion. Yoshio Kariya, deputy director-general of the ministry information bureau, said the law did not generally allow Japanese forces to be dispatched abroad for such operations.

Evren Sees 'Intrigues' by West

ANKARA (Reuters) — President Kenan Evren said Sunday that Turkey could do without the West if it continued to try to make life difficult for his country.

Speaking in the northwestern province of Tekirdag, General Evren accused Western powers of "Byzantine intrigues" to expel Turkey from the Council of Europe, restrict Turkish exports to Europe and criticize its human rights record.

"Turkey has experienced such activities throughout its history. We have existed without the Western world before and will continue to exist with or without them," General Evren said. He is touring the country to explain new laws on elections and political parties.

Algerian Official Travels to Iran

ALGIERS (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister Mohammed Benmehdi Abdelghani left Sunday for an official visit to Iran, in what appeared to be an Algerian effort to end the three-year war between Iran and Iraq.

Mr. Abdelghani carried a message from President Benjedid Chadli to the Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Algerian news agency said. The visit came amid talk in government circles about improved possibilities for a settlement of the war, United Press International reported.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Republic News Agency quoted President Ali Khamenei of Iran as having denounced Iraqi attacks on the southwestern towns of Andimeshk and Dezful and said Iran would deal "blows on the aggressors." And the Iraqi information minister, Latif Nassif Jassam, said his country's forces could wipe out Iranian border towns if Iran insisted on shelling civilian areas, the Iraqi News Agency said.

China Praises Pakistan on Afghans

BEIJING (AP) — Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian praised Pakistan Sunday for "supporting the just struggle of the Afghan people" and aiding three million Afghan refugees.

At a banquet for the Pakistani foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Mr. Wu said China supported Pakistan's demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, the Xinhua news agency reported. Xinhua said Mr. Yaqub Khan had arrived earlier Sunday for talks with Mr. Wu on the Afghan question and other international issues.

The agency also quoted Mr. Yaqub Khan as saying at the banquet that Pakistan and China have taken "an identical and principled stand" on the problems of Afghanistan and Cambodia and "have remained in close touch on these and other matters." China has demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

For the Record
CASABLANCA, Morocco (AP) — The leftist National Union of Popular Forces called Sunday for a boycott of Morocco's June 10 nationwide local elections. The government had called the elections without giving the country's "progressive forces" enough time to mobilize, a communiqué said.

ALGIERS (AP) — A financial court rejected Saturday the appeal of the former Algerian foreign minister, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, and one of his top aides and ordered them to repay more than 2 million Algerian dinars (\$325,000) that they had been convicted of illegally diverting.

ISTANBUL (AP) — The newly built Soviet aircraft carrier Novorossiysk passed through the Bosphorus early Sunday from the Black Sea toward the Aegean, port sources said.

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LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL

WORLD BRIEFS
Editor Criticizes...

Republicans and Democrats Urge Reagan to Aid in Budget Talks

By Caroline Atkinson
and Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional Democrats and Republicans on the budget-writing committee called Sunday on President Ronald Reagan to involve himself personally in the search for a budget compromise, or risk huge budget deficits for the foreseeable future.

Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, member of the Senate budget committee and chairman of the influential tax-writing Senate Finance Committee, said: "It's time for the president to become a participant in the budget process."

Speaking on a television program, Mr. Dole warned that without a congressional budget resolution for fiscal 1984, which begins in October, "there's some danger of the economy sort of sputtering out."

Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, of the House Budget Committee, said in another television program that it was "absolutely imperative" that the Senate pass a budget resolution.

Representative Richard A.

Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, appearing with Mr. Wirth, said that a compromise on the budget that would bring down the huge projected deficits for later years would be possible "if, and only if, we can get the president engaged in the budget process."

Mr. Dole and other Senate Republican leaders met with presidential aides on Friday after efforts to approve a Senate budget resolution collapsed. Senators were unable to muster a majority for any budget plan, with disagreement centering on how much to spend on arms next year and whether to raise taxes significantly to help close the budget gap.

White House aides said Friday that the president would give the Senate leadership "running room" to fashion a budget resolution that can command a majority.

The House has passed a resolution allowing for a 5 percent increase in military spending, after inflation, and for \$30 billion of tax increases this year.

Mr. Reagan's personal arm-twisting has been given credit for many of the administration's fiscal victories in the past two years. But this year, despite deficits soaring

toward \$200 billion, the president has taken a lower-keyed role. While he has threatened to veto major tax increases, he has not collared legislators on behalf of domestic spending cuts and has said less in public about the dangers of big deficits.

The president, asked Sunday on his way back from the presidential retreat at Camp David, Maryland, whether he would take a more active role in the budget, said, "we'll see you Tuesday night."

He is to hold a formal news conference — the first in three months — on Tuesday night, the White House said.

Mr. Dole said Sunday: "I still believe there are enough Democrats and Republicans to put together a fairly conservative budget resolution, but we haven't attempted that. ... That's why I think the president — or I hope the president — might indicate he'd like to be a party to the budget process, even though it's a congressional discipline. It's not a spectator sport."

Asked whether he was willing to compromise on the budget, Mr. Reagan said Friday, "I have compromised for two years now," but he said that he was "prepared to be reasonable."



E. Howard Hunt Jr.



Eugenio R. Martinez



Jeb Stuart Magruder

Watergate Burglar Is Pardoned But Hunt, Magruder Are Rejected

By Leslie Maitland
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has denied pardons to Jeb Stuart Magruder and E. Howard Hunt Jr. for their parts in the Watergate burglary, according to Justice Department officials.

Mr. Reagan rejected requests for their pardon before deciding to pardon Eugenio R. Martinez, another convicted Watergate figure, the officials said Saturday.

Mr. Magruder and Mr. Hunt, both of whom served as White House aides under President Richard M. Nixon, were convicted after the 1972 break-in at the Democratic Party headquarters in Washington.

All three men were paroled after serving prison sentences. Mr. Magruder for obstruction of justice and Mr. Martinez and Mr. Hunt for burglary, conspiracy and wiretapping.

According to Associate Attorney General Rudolph W. Giuliani, Mr. Reagan decided all three requests in accordance with the recommendations of the Justice Department's acting pardon attorney.

"There was a distinction to be drawn on the basis of culpability," the attorney, David C. Stephenson, said Saturday. "Martinez was perhaps the least culpable, one of the lesser actors in Watergate. The other two were higher up."

Mr. Stephenson said that "absolutely no political considerations were involved in making the recommendations."

Mr. Martinez, 60, now works in Miami as a sales manager for a Chevrolet dealership. He was the first Watergate defendant to receive a presidential pardon, which restores to a felon all civil rights, such as the right to vote or hold public office.

President Gerald R. Ford pardoned his predecessor, President Nixon, for any crimes he might have committed, although Mr. Nixon was never formally charged with any offenses.

Earl J. Silbert, the former United States attorney who prosecuted the Watergate defendants, said Saturday that he had told the Justice Department that of those convicted in the Watergate affair, Mr. Martinez and two of the other Cubans recruited for the burglary — Bernard L. Barker and Virgilio Gonzalez — were the most appropriate to be pardoned.

Cancer Virus Detected In Some AIDS Patients

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A rare virus that causes cancer has been detected in some patients who have Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, according to research published Friday. The discovery is the strongest clue yet to the cause of AIDS, a disease that destroys the body's immune system.

Researchers are unsure whether the discovery means that the virus causes the disease or whether it simply affects patients after they have become ill.

Researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health, the National Cancer Institute and the Pasteur Institute of France all reported finding human T-cell leukemia viruses in some patients with AIDS, as well as those with an illness that may precede the disease, according to the research results published in the journal Science.

"It's a very strong lead. There hasn't been a major candidate thus far," said Dr. Peter Fischinger, associate director of the National Cancer Institute. "Within six months to a year, we'll have a much better idea whether to rule this in or out."

"It's perhaps the most provocative, intriguing laboratory finding thus far," said Dr. James Curran, head of the AIDS task force at the Centers for Disease Control. "However, these findings should not be prematurely overinterpreted as meaning this particular virus is the cause of AIDS. Rather it is an important clue."

More than 1,410 male homosexuals, drug addicts, Haitians, sexual partners of AIDS patients, children and hemophiliacs and other recipients of blood products have contracted AIDS since the disease was first identified in 1981. So far, 541 of them have died. Their immune systems were destroyed, leaving them vulnerable to infections or cancer. There is no known cure.

In the new research, a team headed by a Harvard scientist, Max Essex, working with scientists at the Centers for Disease Control, found a strong increase in T-cell leukemia virus antibodies in AIDS patients, a sign that they had been affected with the cancer virus.

In tests of blood samples from 75 AIDS patients, the researchers found signs of antibodies in 25 percent of the cases and weaker indications in another 10 percent. Half were clearly negative.

But in a group of matched control patients without the disease, the researchers reported antibodies in only about 1 percent — one patient who was a friend of an AIDS victim. While more common in other parts of the world, T-cell leukemia virus infections in general are thought to occur in less than 1 percent of Americans.

In other studies, Dr. Robert Gallo and colleagues at the National Cancer Institute isolated the cancer virus from three patients with AIDS. They also found genetic material from the virus incorporated in some white blood cells of two of 33 AIDS patients.

During the same period, French scientists found a related virus in a patient with an illness involving swollen lymph glands and fever that may be a forerunner of AIDS. The Harvard group found that one-fourth of patients with the illness showed signs of the virus.

Researchers suggested several possible explanations as to why antibodies or the virus itself were not found in more AIDS patients, if indeed the T-cell virus should turn out to be the cause. One of the explanations, Mr. Essex said, could be that "our tests may not be sensitive enough."

In interviews, Dr. Gallo and Mr. Essex said the T-cell cancer virus is an important candidate as a possible cause of AIDS because both T-cell leukemia-type cancers and AIDS involve damage to T-cells, a type of white blood cell.

Glenn Overtakes Mondale in Poll

By Robert Shogan
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new poll by the Los Angeles Times shows that Senator John Glenn is overtaking Walter F. Mondale, a longtime front-runner in the contest for the Democratic presidential nomination.

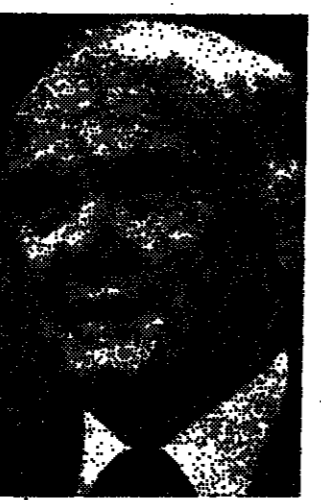
The development seems to suggest that voter preferences for 1984 may be more volatile than many politicians and analysts had believed.

Senator Glenn, an Ohio Democrat, trailed Mr. Mondale 17 percent to 34 percent in a Los Angeles Times Poll early last month. He was favored by 28 percent of the registered Democrats in the latest national survey, while 26 percent favored Mr. Mondale.

Jesse Jackson, a black leader, ran third, favored by 5 percent of those polled, and Edmund G. Brown Jr., the former California governor, was the favorite of 4 percent.

In a part of the poll simulating a general election vote, Senator Glenn and President Ronald Reagan each were chosen by 44 percent of all registered voters surveyed, while Mr. Mondale trailed Mr. Reagan, 40 percent to 48 percent.

In the April poll, Mr. Glenn had led Mr. Reagan 40 percent to 41



Senator John Glenn

been saying all along we don't put any stock in presidential preference polls. We believe that right now the polls mainly reflect name recognition and who is in the news."

She also contended that the poll results were "fundamentally out of step" with other polls.

The only other publicly disclosed national survey of Democratic voters taken since Mr. Glenn's announcement, conducted by Penn & Schoen Associates, showed Mr. Mondale leading Mr. Glenn 36 percent to 24 percent, with Mr. Jackson at 9 percent. Most earlier polls, like the Times's April survey, have shown Mr. Mondale with a bigger lead, up to 20 points and more.

The 442 registered Democrats interviewed in the new Times poll were asked to choose who they would like to see as president in 1984 from a list of the six declared candidates, as well as Mr. Brown and Mr. Jackson. The results for a sample of this size are considered to have a margin of error of five points either way.

For the general election question, 932 registered Democratic, Republican and independent voters were interviewed. The margin of error was plus or minus three points.

percent, while Mr. Mondale was ahead of the president 47 percent to 44 percent.

The new survey was taken May 8 to May 12, after Senator Glenn's April 21 announcement of his candidacy, a development that his strategists said probably accounted in part for his gains.

Informed of the poll results, Maxine Isaacs, Mr. Mondale's press secretary, said: "We have

Nitze, Arriving for Geneva Talks, Calls Soviet Terms Unacceptable

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The chief U.S. negotiator in the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, Paul H. Nitze, arrived Sunday for a fresh round of talks and said the Soviet Union was still imposing "unacceptable conditions" on an agreement.

But he reaffirmed the United States' "commitment to a positive outcome" in the negotiations, which resume Tuesday, and said President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a so-called interim agreement provided "the opportunity and the dynamics needed for progress."

The chief Soviet delegate to the talks, Yuri A. Kvitinsky, who arrived Saturday, renewed Moscow's rejection of the Reagan proposal, saying it did not mean any positive change in the U.S. position.

Mr. Kvitinsky, who accused the United States of blocking progress at the talks, said that the latest Soviet offer provided a basis for breaking the impasse in the 18-month-old talks.

Under the U.S. solution, Washington would reduce the number of single-warhead missiles that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is slated to deploy in Western Europe starting in December, if Moscow would reduce its warheads to an equal level.

The Soviet Union, which NATO sources say has about 351 three-warhead missiles aimed at Europe, has offered to count warheads as well as missiles and aircraft in any agreement but has insisted that the Western ceiling include French and British missiles. The NATO plan calls for 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 464 cruise missiles.

In his arrival statement, Mr. Nitze made no reference to the Soviet offer. In answer to questions, he said he had "more latitude" under the new Reagan proposal, but he reiterated that the original U.S. proposal to eliminate all medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe also remained on the table.

The reference in his prepared statement to "unacceptable conditions" was seen as meaning the So-

viet insistence on including British and French missiles.

Asked whether he detected more flexibility on the Soviet side, Mr. Nitze said, "Not yet, but I hope to."

Count of Allies' Missiles

Valentin Falin, a leading Soviet commentator, claimed Sunday in the government newspaper Izvestia that Britain and France had deployed a total of 434 nuclear warheads against the Soviet Union and its allies, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Mr. Falin, a former ambassador to West Germany, has been closely involved with the missiles question. His commentary appeared to shed new light on the Soviet proposal made earlier this month.

The implications of Mr. Andropov's new formula had been unclear because the Kremlin had given no official estimate of how many warheads were in the British and French arsenals.

In an interview with the West German magazine Der Spiegel in April, Mr. Andropov gave a figure of "more than 400," which Western diplomats in Moscow described as wildly exaggerated.

Western experts in Moscow quote Soviet experts as saying the total of 434 comprises 98 French missiles with single warheads, 16 British Polaris missiles with three warheads and 48 Polaris missiles with six warheads.

Britain and France say their missiles are strategic, not medium-range, and are not designed to provide a nuclear umbrella for other NATO countries, such as West Germany.

Mr. Falin called these arguments "theater of the absurd." He said the Geneva talks were not about U.S.-Soviet parity in Europe but about "all-European security and balance, which is made up of all components."

Peace Movement Confident

Organizers of a European peace conference in Berlin said Saturday that they were confident of being able to prevent the deployment of U.S.-built missiles in Europe, The Associated Press reported.

Saturday was the last day of the six-day conference, attended by about 3,000 people from 25 countries.

Oskar Lafontaine, mayor of Saarbrücken and a member of the opposition Social Democratic Party of West Germany, called on West German unions to stage a general strike to stop deployment.

Another member of the Social Democrats, Erhard Eppler, and members of the anti-NATO Greens party said the West should initiate disarmament in hopes that the East bloc would follow suit.

Hitler 'Diaries' and the Media: Coverage or Exploitation?

By Jonathan Friendly
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the West German government announced May 6 that 62 volumes purporting to be Hitler's diaries were fakes, the only people who seemed surprised were the journalists in West Germany, Britain and the United States who had either paid for the documents or had reported on their contents.

The editors and reporters and their history experts were left to explain why they had rejected the forgeries later than many of their readers.

At Stern, the West German magazine that paid more than \$3 million for the diaries and trumpeted its journalistic coup, the reporter who had acquired the papers, Gerd Heidemann, was dismissed; two senior editors resigned, and the publisher, Henri Nannen, admitted, "We have reason to be ashamed."

Mr. Heidemann, meanwhile, accused his former employers of

using him as a scapegoat for what he called their incompetence.

In a news conference after the forgeries were revealed, he said he had obtained the notebooks from a dealer in Stuttgart who handles Nazi memorabilia and had begun supplying them to Stern in 1980. It was not his fault, Mr. Heidemann said, that in two years Stern had not properly checked the material.

"I'm extremely sorry," said Hugh Trevor-Roper, the British historian on the board of directors

of The Times Newspapers in London who had vouched for the documents' authenticity before The Sunday Times agreed to pay Stern \$400,000 for publication rights.

The owner of The Times, Rupert Murdoch, felt differently. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained," he told The Times magazine.

The Times and a number of other newspapers Mr. Murdoch controls, including the New York Post and the Boston Herald, had printed extensive excerpts from Stern while mainly leaving aside the question of whether the material was genuine.

William Broyles Jr., the editor of Newsweek magazine, said "We feel very, very good about how we handled this."

Newsweek's handling included putting a picture of Hitler on the magazine's cover and devoting 13 pages to what the Stern excerpts said. The coverage was heralded in an advertising campaign that omitted what Mr. Broyles said was a central facet of Newsweek's report: doubts that the material was real.

Journalists, in retrospect, have defined two major issues concerning the diaries and the press, one dealing with the morality of "selling Hitler," the other with the practical problems of drawing a line between "coverage" and "exploitation" of such a matter.

Before the fraud was conclusively revealed, the Los Angeles Times said that "credibility greed walk often hand in hand." The editorial contended that coverage such as Newsweek's posed "some danger of trivializing Hitler" by turning him into a comic character.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the publisher of The New York Times, said the newspaper had been approached about buying publication rights but had turned down the offer because "we didn't want to be in the Nazi business."

The morality of selling Hitler "bothered us," said Katharine Graham, chairman of the board of The Washington Post Co., which owns Newsweek. But she said, "if Hitler had left behind diaries, whatever they said was of interest."

After Mr. Kujau's arrest, his lawyer, Rolf Schmidt-Diemitz, said in a telephone interview that Mr. Kujau said he had received the equivalent of \$1 million for the diaries from Gerd Heidemann, a Stern reporter who has been dismissed.

Mr. Schmidt-Diemitz said Mr. Kujau had told him that he had kept only \$125,000 for himself.

Stern, which has sued Mr. Heidemann for fraud, has said it gave him \$3.7 million for the diaries.

The lawyer said Mr. Kujau said that reports that he had forged the volumes were "absurd" and that he did not know the old script in which they were written.

Mr. Kujau said that he met a man identified only as a Mr. Mir-



Peter Scholl-Latour, left, and Johannes Gross, Stern's new senior editors.

Supplier of Diaries Surrenders, Denies Reports He Forged Them

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — The man who supplied the forged Hitler diaries to a journalist at Stern magazine has turned himself over to the police and denied that he had forged the notebooks, his lawyer said.

Konrad Kujau, also known as Konrad Fischer, a Stuttgart dealer in Nazi memorabilia, was reported to have given himself up voluntarily Saturday at the Austrian frontier, and, according to his lawyer, was in detention in Hamburg Saturday night.

In another development, staff members at Stern's Hamburg headquarters voted Sunday to continue a sit-in to protest the naming of Johannes Gross and Peter Scholl-Latour, two conservative journalists, as the magazine's new senior editors.

The staff at Stern, which has pursued a leftist editorial policy on international and domestic affairs, moved into the magazine's offices Friday night.

The journalists then passed a resolution by a vote of 162-2 saying that the naming of the two men to succeed Peter Koch and Felix Schmidt, who resigned over the diary scandal, threatened the magazine's generally liberal stance.

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Mr. Kujau said that he met a man identified only as a Mr. Mir-

dorf in East Germany, who supplied him with documents and other artifacts from the Nazi era, and that in 1978 Mr. Mirdorf asked whether he would be interested in Hitler diaries.

According to the lawyer, Mr. Kujau brought two volumes of the diaries out of East Germany in 1981, but later transfers took place in West Germany and Switzerland. Mr. Kujau was said to have met another man identified only as Mr. Lauser in East Germany, who later delivered the notebooks to him in West Germany and took payment for them.

According to accounts in Stuttgart, Mr. Kujau had lately been extremely free with money. The accounts also said that the police had searched Mr. Kujau's office last week and had found a vast library of books from and about the Nazi era.

On Friday, the Stuttgarter Nachrichten, a local newspaper, said Mr. Kujau had written the diaries himself.

8 W. Germans Freed in 2d Prisoner Swap With Libya

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Eight West German businessmen freed by Libya in the second prisoner exchange between the two countries in a week arrived here Sunday.

The businessmen, who had been accused of spying for the Central Intelligence Agency, arrived on board a regular Libyan Arab Airlines flight, which was due to take two Libyans freed by Bonn back to Tripoli later Sunday.

A government spokesman, Jürgen Suedhoff, later confirmed

that the prisoner swap had taken place.

Mr. Suedhoff linked Sunday's moves with the return the previous weekend of four long-term West German prisoners from Libya exchanged for a Libyan serving life imprisonment for the 1980 murder of a former Libyan diplomat in Bonn.

The two Libyans freed Sunday were Mustafa Zaidi, a doctor, and Abdullah Salem Yahia, a student. The Bonn court trying them on the alleged kidnapping and torture of two Libyan students at a Libyan

Embassy residence in Bonn last December had agreed to release them and call off the trial, Mr. Suedhoff said.

This followed intensive negotiations with Libya, including talks in Tripoli by the Foreign Ministry minister of state, Jürgen Möllemann, he said.

He said the government had asked the justice authorities to release the two Libyans in order to reach a legal solution giving humanitarian grounds precedence over judicial interests.

He made no comment on the precedent which some officials fear the exchange could set.

The eight West Germans were arrested a few days before the Bonn trial began in March, leading to press speculation that they were being held as hostages to obtain the release of the accused Libyans.

Several Bonn officials said privately they were uneasy about a spate of cases that they feared could give the impression that West Germany was open to political coercion by foreign governments.

Trudeau Says Reagan Is Feared as 'Warlike'

By Les Whittington
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, in his most critical remarks to date about President Ronald Reagan, has said Mr. Reagan has provided some justification for public fears that he is too "warlike" toward the Soviet Union to be trusted.

The comments, in an interview published Saturday, came as Mr. Trudeau prepares to represent Canada at the economic summit meeting of seven major Western industrial nations at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Mr. Trudeau also expressed serious concern about Mr. Reagan's approach to dealing with Moscow, questioned the wisdom of economic sanctions and ridiculed the notion that a nuclear war could be won by U.S. forces.

Mr. Trudeau, who has come under increasing pressure from protesters against the planned testing of U.S. cruise missiles in Canada, said most of the demonstrators are concerned about U.S. attitudes toward nuclear weapons.

"They are demonstrating against what they see as the policy of an American president who has, rightly or wrongly, been perceived as warlike or so hostile against the So-

viet Union that he can't be trusted," Mr. Trudeau said.

He added: "Unfortunately, President Reagan and some around him have given some justification for those fears."

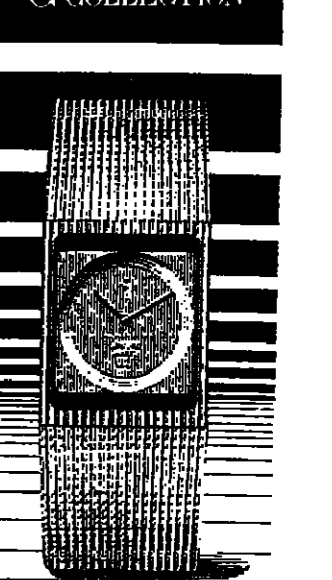
The interview was printed in the Toronto Star, which has strongly opposed cruise missile testing in Canada. The paper displayed Mr. Trudeau's comments prominently on the front page under the headline: "Fears of Reagan Justified: PM, meaning 'prime minister'."

Referring to discussions in the Reagan administration about the possibility of winning a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union, Mr. Trudeau said such ideas are "pretty absurd." The point is not winning or losing but that "we want to avoid a nuclear war," he said.

Saying that Mr. Reagan, in a recent speech, had described the Soviet leaders as "something worse than an immoral people," Mr. Trudeau said, "I disagree with so much of the approach of his administration to the Soviet Union. I think the Soviet Union is a great power, and it should be treated as a great power."

"The United States should be dialoguing with the Soviet Union and not treating them as a criminal people," Mr. Trudeau said.

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Joblessness Remains Top Worry in Industrialized Nations

PARIS — Unemployment leads the list of concerns of citizens in major industrialized nations, just as it did six months ago when the International Herald Tribune first measured public opinion internationally in cooperation with the Atlantic Institute, Louis Harris and a group of newspapers in the countries polled.

That worry, which increased between the two surveys in all countries except Britain, reflects worsening unemployment statistics. The same concern was cited last week by ministers of member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, who said after meeting in Paris that they were "very concerned about the high and rising levels of unemployment" and promised that their governments would "promote job creation and high employment."

The unemployment issue drew special notice from younger people polled. In every country, that concern was higher among youths than the national total. It was most pronounced in West Germany, where 83 percent in the 18-to-24 age bracket and 87 percent of the 24- to 34-year-olds listed unemployment as a major concern — compared with 82 percent nationally.

A notable exception was Japan, which was included in the survey for the first time. The Japanese unemployment rate for 1982 was the highest in 27 years, but at 2.4 percent it was considerably lower than those of most other industrialized nations. Japanese respondents instead ranked crime, the threat of war and other socioeconomic worries as more important than unemployment.

Of special interest was Norway, where concern

about unemployment increased 13 percentage points between the autumn and spring polls, despite the fact that the Norwegian unemployment rate in 1982 was only 3.7 percent, in contrast to the double-digit rate in most other OECD countries.

Per Egil Hegge, deputy foreign editor of Aftenposten of Oslo, commented that "Norway used to be exempt from unemployment problems that hit the rest of Europe, in part because all postwar governments had full employment as the top priority." Now, Mr. Hegge said, any increase in the unemployment rate, which was 2.1 percent in 1981, has an important psychological effect.

Almost as notable as the increased concern in other areas were the decreases in worry about inflation and the energy crisis in most countries, an indication of the changing nature of the protracted economic problem and the recent decline in oil prices.

In Spain, the second greatest worry was the threat of war, noted by 48 percent of those polled, an increase of 6 percentage points from the survey published in October. Concern was uniform in all segments of Spanish society, including political parties of the left, right and center.

That was attributed by Juan Yuste, of the foreign news staff of El Pais of Madrid, to a combination of factors, including memories of Spain's civil war, tensions with Morocco over Spanish territories in North Africa and the debate over Spain's membership in NATO.

The centrist government in Madrid formally joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in May 1982, but the new Socialist government suspended integration into NATO's military structure in December on

the grounds that the decision to enter the alliance had been too hasty.

Mr. Yuste said the change in government was at least partly responsible for the decline among Spaniards in concern about poor political leadership. In Spain and in West Germany, which also changed administrations after last autumn's poll, political leadership as a worry decreased 6 percentage points.

In the United States, there was an increase of 10 percentage points in that category, making it the third most important concern to Americans among the 10 options. That view was found in all areas of the population, but it was most startling when seen in terms of party affiliations. Of respondents who said they were Democrats, 36 percent said they were concerned about poor political leadership, compared with 31 percent last autumn; 30 percent of Republicans said they had that concern this time, compared with 15 percent last time.

Analysts at the Atlantic Institute, however, were reluctant to describe the result as an indication that President Ronald Reagan is in trouble. They indicated that it might also show dissatisfaction with Congress.

U.S. pollsters who regularly check the president's ratings found that, after dropping from its high point of 73 percent voter approval in the spring of 1981, Mr. Reagan's support leveled off in October 1981 and since has been relatively stable, hitting a low of 42 percent approval against 52 percent disapproval in January.

Analysts noted that in some countries voters distinguish between government leadership and political party leadership.

In Italy, the leadership category was checked as an

area of concern by 27 percent of respondents but was up only 1 percent from last year despite the collapse of Amintore Fanfani's government and the decision to hold elections next month. That appeared to contrast as well with Italian responses on another question: 60 percent blamed inadequate government policies as the major national cause for economic difficulties.

Fabio Basagni, a deputy director of the Atlantic Institute who is a specialist on Italian politics, said: "When an Italian talks about political leadership, he is thinking about Craxi or Spadolini or his own party's leader. But the failure of a government to last more than nine months hits everybody across the board and is not considered a question of political leadership."

In the third country where this issue ranked relatively high, the Netherlands, it is a question of relatively strong action by a new coalition that thinks of itself as a "no-nonsense" government, according to Kees Calje of the foreign news staff of NRC-Handelsblad of Rotterdam. "They have been a little tough-minded, and some people obviously don't like that," he said.

Another area of increasing concern in most countries is nuclear weapons, which is a logical consequence of the intensified debate about a nuclear freeze in much of the NATO area. The greatest change from the first poll is among Italians, who registered an increase of 12 points. This is due to what Mr. Basagni calls the delayed impact of "the Comiso effect," named after the place in Sicily where the Italian government has promised under a NATO decision to install medium-range nuclear missiles unless the United States and Soviet Union reach agreement on cutbacks in their Geneva talks.

Respondents Favor Free Trade, But Also Support Protectionism

PARIS — Five of a set of six questions asked by Louis Harris interviewed respondents focused on the role of government in dealing with current economic difficulties in the industrialized world. The sixth dealt with possible sacrifices by individual citizens as an aid to recovery.

At first reading, the replies to one question disclosed impressive support for protectionist measures in each of the nine countries polled. Britons and Americans appeared most favorable to import restrictions, 65 percent to 31 in the United States and 69 to 30 in Britain, and respondents in the other countries showed only slightly less backing for selective high tariffs.

But a "control question" on free trade drew a strikingly contradictory response. In the United States, 58 percent said they favored reduced trade restrictions and 35 percent opposed them; it was 57 to 25 in Britain. There were similar reactions in the other countries, except Japan, where a high percentage of "not sure" responses on both items may have invalidated the results.

Analysts noted that voters, like government officials, may preach free trade but, particularly in difficult times, sincerely protest that vulnerable national industries need some short-term protection against imports until the economy improves.

"It is a schizophrenia that is also reflected in the differences between the way government policy-makers talk and the way they act in places like the OECD," commented Carl Gewirtz, the Herald Tribune's associate editor and an economics specialist, referring to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

"I was quite surprised at the strong protectionist feeling shown among German Christian Democrats," noted Theo Loch of the Westdeutscher Rundfunk. "It is quite different from the way their politicians talk in parliament."

Respondents who identified themselves as supporters of the ruling Christian Democrat Union and its sister Christian Socialist Union favored increased import restrictions, 52 percent to 18, compared with the overall German totals of 48 to 24, with 28 percent not sure.

Another apparent contradiction came in answers to two questions about government itself. By impressive majorities, except in France and Spain where new Socialist administrations have been actively stimulating the economy, respondents called for more government action. Yet interviewers in most of the countries also found significant support for reducing the role of government.

The two questions are not exact opposites. Government stimulation is not necessarily defined as subsidizing exports; it may be as restrained as the establishment of a council to discuss ways of improving tourism.

In Britain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has promised as part of her re-election campaign to continue to decentralize industries and cut back on the welfare

state. But responses to this poll showed support for more government stimulation of the British economy — 63 percent to 21 percent in Mrs. Thatcher's own Conservative Party, 65 percent to 16 percent among Labor voters and 67 percent to 13 percent among supporters of the Liberal-Social Democratic Party alliance.

And, in what seemed to be a startling contradiction to Thatcher policy, Conservatives opposed, 50 to 34, reducing the role of government in the economy, while Labor voters favored it, 45 to 33, as did the alliance supporters, 42 to 39.

The results were so surprising that the Louis Harris Group in London rechecked its data. The findings were confirmed, but a Harris pollster who supervised the survey, John Hayner, said it appeared that British respondents had interpreted the question to make "government" synonymous with the Thatcher cabinet rather than to mean government in general. Under that reading, it would be logical for Labor and alliance voters to favor less Thatcher influence on the economy, while Conservatives wanted it to continue.

In the United States, where President Ronald Reagan was elected on a platform that included reducing government's role, Republicans, Democrats and independents alike said in this poll that they favored less government. But Americans of all parties also said they favored reducing military spending and using some of the savings on welfare and education — 57 to 40 among Republicans, 57 to 40 among Democrats and 59 to 27 independents. Mr. Reagan has chosen the opposite course.

Excessive government spending was one of the primary American concerns in the barometer question, cited by 33 percent of respondents, and almost as many Democrats (31 percent) as Republicans (34 percent). But when asked about more government economic stimulation, Republicans were divided evenly, 47 to 47; Democrats favored it, 58 to 34, as did independents, 53 to 41.

The least equivocal answers to this pair of questions came from Norwegians, who overwhelmingly favor more government economic stimulation — 82 percent to 12 percent in general, a ratio that is reflected through all parties and professions. But asked about reducing the role of government, they divided 46 to 46, with 8 percent uncertain. That matched the relative lack of concern in Norway in the "barometer" question, which showed government spending was a worry to only 8 percent of respondents.

"To give you an example, the average farm in Norway is supported by the government at the rate of \$15,000 a year in various subsidies," commented Per Egil Hegge of Aftenposten. "It is the only way in Norway to prevent unemployment and depopulation in some of the remote areas of the country, so government spending has become a Norwegian consensus policy."

Increasing trade with the Soviet bloc as a means of economic recovery

was supported in all countries except Britain, the Netherlands and the United States. Part of the explanation for that undoubtedly lies in the residue of public resentment to U.S. attempts to restrict the sale of European equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline last year while American farmers continued to sell grain to Moscow.

But the most impressive backing for more trade with the East came from Spaniards — and from all supporters of all parties — 74 to 10.

The size of this response was explained by Juan Yuste of El Pais as a reaction to 40 years under Franco without relations with Eastern Europe. "It is mainly a political feeling. After having been fed anti-Communist information in all of the Spanish media for so long, Spaniards think they need to open their borders in that direction also."

The East-West trade question demonstrated the impact this has had as a headline issue. Analysts point out that in the strict context of the poll question — as a policy aimed at helping economic recovery — increased trade with the Soviet bloc would not be realistic, especially given difficulties of payment with the recent history of hard currency debts in the area. According to an unpublished OECD study, exports to the East are of "marginal importance" generally, amounting to less than 1.1 percent of gross national product in West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

A final question on possible ways to lower economic recovery dealt with sacrifices that individual citizens would be prepared to make if "thousands of new jobs" would be created. In France, 34 percent said they would take early retirement with a slightly lower pension — an answer that appeared to reflect acceptance of a new government policy that encourages just that move.

"Discussion of this idea is boiling over in Germany right now," said Mr. Loch of Westdeutscher Rundfunk. Thirty-eight percent of Germans polled said they would agree to an early retirement plan, but acceptance of it was most pronounced in younger age groups — 59 percent among 18- to 24-year-olds, 50 percent of 25- to 34-year-olds and only 31 percent of those closest to retirement, in the 50 to 64 bracket.

Of special note in answers to the sacrifice question was Japan, where 34 percent, more than twice that of any other country, said they would not accept any sacrifice.

"There is a widespread feeling in Japan that it is the responsibility of the government or one's company, not the individual worker, to create jobs," commented Takashi Wada of Asahi Shimbun. "Focusing in this country is poor, for example, and after working for 40 years an average Japanese will find that he still has not been able to afford the kind of place to live he would like. There is no real interest in sacrifice in a situation like that."

—CHARLES MITCHELMORE

How Poll Was Conducted

The second international poll conducted for the Atlantic Institute, the International Herald Tribune and a media group, includes polling in Japan for the first time to measure public attitudes to economic issues confronting leaders meeting in Williamsburg next weekend.

To achieve this, the same questions were asked in all nine countries during the last two weeks of March. Polling samples consisted of a cross section of adults, with national samples ranging from 936 to 1,618 people, a total of nearly 10,000 people in the countries surveyed.

Interviewing was done by telephone in the United States and in person in all other countries. The interviews were conducted by Louis Harris International through its offices in each country.

The Atlantic Institute for International Affairs is a private independent research center in Paris. More than 95 percent of its annual budget comes from private foundations. For this poll, the Institute received additional support from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Commission of the European Communities, which did not participate in formulating the questions or interpreting the findings.

Joining with the International Herald Tribune as sponsors of the survey were the Financial Times of London, Le Matin of Paris, El Sole-24 Ore of Milan, Asahi Shimbun of Tokyo, NRC-Handelsblad of the Netherlands, Aftenposten of Oslo, El Pais of Madrid, The Philadelphia Inquirer and the Westdeutscher Rundfunk of Cologne.

Questions about the poll or inquiries on the eventual purchase of the complete poll data book should be addressed to the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs at 120 rue de Longchamp, 75116 Paris.

Americans Alone in Optimism on Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

late national production. But in a possible contradiction, most of them want to reduce the role of government in their economies.

Only in Britain and the United States do more people oppose than favor increased trade with the Soviet Union and East European countries; in the Netherlands, responses were divided equally, at 36 percent.

Although there is at least a plurality in every country favoring a steady movement toward free international trade, there is even greater support for protectionism in all nine nations, an apparent contradiction.

The results showed important divergences in public opinion in the countries that will be represented next weekend at the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic summit meeting, but in most cases they are differences that are reflected in government positions.

That was most marked in responses to questions about the current economic situation. In the United States, 64 percent of those polled said they thought economic

growth should resume over the next two years. American optimism was consistent in all political parties, age groups and professions. Of those who identified themselves as Republicans, 73 percent were confident of an early end to the recession, along with 60 percent of Democrats and 63 percent of independents.

In all other countries, more respondents opted for answers that described "a severe long-term economic crisis" requiring "fundamental adjustments." In France and West Germany, there was less agreement on the description: 47 percent of the French polled saw a long-term crisis and 46 percent short-term, while 42 percent of Germans called it long-term and 41 percent short-term. In the other six countries, there was a greater tendency toward pessimism, most clearly in Spain, which has the highest unemployment and second highest inflation rate of the nine countries polled.

The American response was even more isolated in its view of where economic solutions are to be found; 42 percent said they would

come on the national level. In all other countries except Britain, international cooperation was cited.

That same split has become evident in preparations for the Williamsburg summit, and it showed at the ministerial meetings in Paris last week of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Although U.S. officials paid lip service to the concept of international "linkage" in economic recovery, they made clear in Paris that the United States would continue to pursue a national approach.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors, conceded that European governments "can usefully talk to each other about how if each one expanded the other one could expand more, [but] the United States doesn't have a role in that dialogue because the fact that the rest of the OECD is expanding more will not cause us to change our goals."

The survey noted almost complete agreement across national frontiers on the importance of unemployment. It was cited as the leading cause of concern in a "ba-

rometer" question identical to that posed in the poll taken last autumn in the same countries except Japan.

In March, Europeans and Americans ranked unemployment even higher on their list of worries, with as many as 87 percent of respondents, in West Germany and Spain, citing it as their main concern. Even in the United States, where other answers indicated confidence in the end of the recession, concern over unemployment went up 10 points, to 52 percent, as the main worry. That was despite a slight drop in the U.S. rate in April, to 10.2 percent from 10.3.

In Britain, where jobs have emerged as the main single issue in the current parliamentary election campaign, unemployment remains the major concern of those polled. But it declined one percentage point from the earlier survey, to 67 percent.

In Japan, where the question was posed for the first time, unemployment ranked eighth among causes of concern, noted by 23 percent of respondents; crime and the threat of war, both at 36 percent, were the top Japanese worries.

UNEMPLOYMENT	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3
CRIME	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3
INFLATION	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3
THE THREAT OF WAR	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3
NUCLEAR WEAPONS	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3
SOCIAL INJUSTICE	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3
POOR POLITICAL LEADERSHIP	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3
EXCESSIVE GOVERNMENT SPENDING	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3
THE ENERGY CRISIS	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3
INADEQUATE DEFENSE	
FRANCE	10.2
GERMANY	10.3
ITALY	10.3
NETHERLANDS	10.3
NORWAY	10.3
SPAIN	10.3
UNITED STATES	10.3
WEST GERMANY	10.3

EC Ministers to Send Out 2 Envoys Seeking to Solve Financial Dispute

GYMNICH, West Germany — Two European Community envoys will tour European capitals this week in an urgent attempt to solve crucial financial disputes, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Sunday.

After an informal two-day weekend meeting of the 10 EC foreign ministers at Gymnich Castle near Bonn, Mr. Genscher said Hans Werner Lautenschlager, secretary of state in the Foreign Ministry, would set out Tuesday, Mr. Lau-

tenschlager, taking the tour because West Germany currently holds the presidency of the community, will be accompanied by an official of the EC Commission.

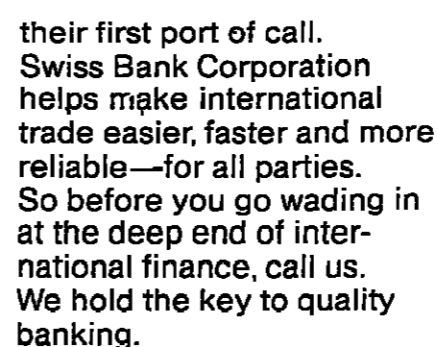
The decision to send the envoys shows how divided the community is over Britain's demand for a rebate on its 1983 EC budget contribution. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain hinted that the dispute would play a role in determining whether Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher attended an EC summit, June 6 and 7 in Stuttgart.

At Issue in Reporter's Arrest Is the Concept of News Media as Extensions of Government

Ray Ekpu, a columnist, was arrested and charged with murder after he satirized the practice among some officials of burning down public buildings to cover up evidence of embezzlement and fraud.

Linas Zürich SBV 383

No missiles were obtained by the defendants, and almost all the other weapons were seized before export from Port Newark, New Jersey, last May. All but Colum Meehan face up to 10 years in prison. He faces up to five years after being acquitted of two of seven counts against him. The case ended Friday, and July 1 was set for sentencing.



Lintas Zürich SBV 383

Peace Initiative

Satellites Posing
Liaison Danger

By Daniel P. Finn

Page 7

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1983

EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Firm Uses No-Risk Bait to Lure Investors for Convertible Bond

PARIS — Innovation, a feature of the world's capital markets during the past 18 months, is again in the forefront of the Eurobond market with the launching of the first zero-coupon secured convertible bond.

Electronic Mail Corp. of America is tapping the market for \$20 million. The company is young, founded only in 1980. While its shares, traded over-the-counter, have moved up, its shares or bonds are clearly a risky investment.

The aim of the secured convertible is to remove this risk. In essence, investors are being offered a seven-year option to buy the stock at no risk. In the worst possible scenario they get their money back at the end of the seventh year. In exchange for this guaranteed pay-back, investors are asked to forego any interest income on this option.

Although EMCA hopes to raise \$20 million, the company will initially only receive \$10 million of that.

The other \$10 million will go directly to Morgan Guaranty Trust, which, as trustee, will invest that cash in zero-coupon bonds of high quality (double- or triple-A credits) companies selling for not more than 50 percent of nominal value.

There are three such zero Eurobonds outstanding. Beneficial Finance, DuPont and General Motors Acceptance Corp. each have zeros maturing in 1990 and which currently are trading at less than \$500 for each \$1,000 nominally valued security.

The \$10 million invested today by the trustee will be worth \$20 million in 1990 and that \$20 million will be used to redeem whatever portion of the EMCA bonds have not been converted into shares. Thus, the only risk to the initial investor is the DuPont or GMAC credit.

The EMCA bonds, of course, can at any time be converted into shares. There will be no premium set on this conversion. The normal practice is to set a price at which the shares can be bought, that is from 5 to 20 percent above the quote prevailing when the bond is offered. In this case, the prevailing when the final conditions are set will be the price at which the stock can be purchased during the next seven years.

In return for the security of the pay-back and for the growth potential of the share price, investors will be paid only a token rate of interest if they hold the bonds to final maturity. The bonds are being offered at a modest discount of \$985 for each \$1,000 nominally valued security. Redemption at \$1,000, a gain of \$15, is the equivalent to having earned .021 percent interest a year.

Incentive for Company

The beauty of this package is that the company itself has a significant incentive in seeing the price of its stock rise and bondholders convert their securities into shares. If all the bonds are converted, the \$20 million held by the trustee will revert to the issuer. That would mean that EMCA would have sold \$20 million worth of stock for \$30 million in cash.

The beauty of this concept is Jean-Francois Kurz, general manager of Banque Guizwiller, Kurz, Bungeur, which is lead manager of the issue, and Michael Palmer of AE Capital Corp. of New York.

"This is the first time that investors can buy a stock with a high upside potential in price at no downside risk to themselves," says Mr. Kurz.

The straight-bond sector of the Eurobond market, meanwhile, was operating in the shadow of the New York bond market. And the late Friday report of an unexpectedly large rise in the money supply coupled with the stronger than expected industrial production and retail sales figures for

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

U.S. Utility May Face Default

New York Times Service

SEATTLE — The builder of two terminated nuclear-power plant units in Washington State has warned that it was likely to default on \$15.6 million in interest payments due to bondholders of the units.

Only a cash infusion by May 31, which is not expected, would prevent the default, executives of the Washington Public Power Supply System said.

C. Michael Berry, a board member of the troubled authority, said Friday that Chemical Bank of New York, trustee for holders of some \$2.25 billion in revenue bonds issued to pay for the two units, would "almost certainly" issue a notice of default on June 1.

There is "absolutely no chance" of Chemical Bank renegotiating the debt, said Carl Halvorson, chairman of the power system's executive committee.

The power system, which undertook the construction of five nuclear plants in Washington several years ago on behalf of 88 utilities that would ultimately buy their output, has since scrapped two of the units — four and five — amid huge cost overruns and projections of declining demand for electric power.

The authority is now entangled in a web of litigation, including suit brought by Chemical, that seeks to determine who is responsible for its debts. If the courts determine that the 88 sponsoring utilities are liable, they are expected to resume payment and the default situation will be lifted, Mr. Halvorson said.

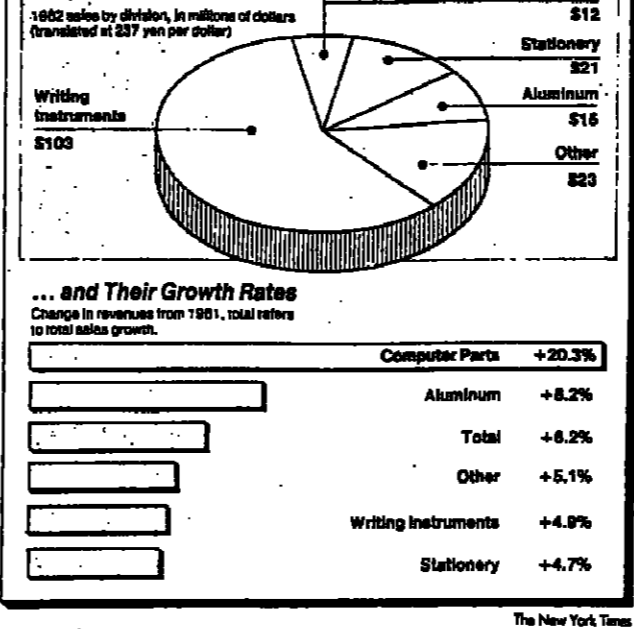
The utilities sponsoring the two canceled units have deposited some \$30 million in a court-administered escrow account. But it is unlikely that the court will decide by May 31 whether the power system can gain access to the funds.

The executive board Friday directed Donald Mazur, whom it named managing director, to set aside on May 31 some \$24.7 million in a fund to pay for future administrative expenses. Mr. Halvorson said the authority needed the money for its defense because "we cannot stand barefoot among the barons."

The issue of future financing for units 1, 2 and 3 has been clouded because Standard & Poor's Corp. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Pilot Pen Turns Toward Computers

New York Times Service



Pilot Pen Is Seeking Growth in New Fields

By Steve Lohr

TOKYO — For Pilot Pen Co., Japan's largest pen maker, such lines of business as computer software, building materials and office automation seem far afield indeed.

But faced with a saturated domestic market for its writing instruments, Pilot Pen is moving into these areas in its search for corporate growth. In addition, the 40.4-billion-yen-a-year company (\$174-million) plans to increase its ratio of exports to 40 percent of sales during the next several years, up from the present 25 percent.

The United States is the most important part of Pilot's export drive. Last year, the Japanese company's sales in the United States totaled \$31 million, compared with \$2 million in 1975. This August, the U.S. subsidiary is planning to move into a new headquarters building in Trumbull, Connecticut.

At first, pen sales will carry Pilot's hopes for raising exports. But here, too, new product development will be the key. One example is its best-selling product in the United States: the so-called razor point pen, a plastic-tipped marker that makes an extra-fine line and costs 89 cents.

Pilot's strategy involves risk, as it tests unfamiliar fields that are subject to sudden shifts because of fast-changing technology. Yet, because growth in its traditional business has dwindled, the company has been forced to look elsewhere. Last year, the overall sales in Japan of writing instruments — pens, markers, mechanical and wood pencils — fell slightly, to \$506 million.

"We want to make the new products main products of the company," said Katsuro Yamamura, Pilot's 68-year-old president. "Otherwise, we might not survive."

Pilot Pen's dilemma also confronts many small- and medium-sized companies in Japan, now that Japan's economic growth has slowed.

"There are a lot of smaller companies in stagnant industries, like Pilot, that are trying to go into new high-growth fields," said Peter G. Wolff, an analyst for Bache Halsey Stuart Shields in Tokyo. "But it will be tricky for them."

Small companies, Mr. Wolff notes, generally have a narrower base of technology from which to diversify than large corporations, as well as less financial staying power. "One significant change in technology in a

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Report urges U.S. Push to Increase Its Exports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Seventy-eight U.S. business and academic leaders, warning that foreign competition is undermining U.S. "social and economic well-being," appealed to President Ronald Reagan on Sunday to lead a drive to revitalize U.S. industry and spur exports.

The leaders, who said they plan to meet with the president May 26, recommended a variety of remedies, including cutting governmental red tape, granting more tax incentives to businesses and mobilizing public opinion.

"The central objective of domestic policy for the remainder of the decade must be to improve the ability of American industry and American workers to compete on an international scale," the Business-Higher Education Forum declared.

The group made its statements in a report, "America's Competitive Challenge: The Need for a National Response," that was prepared at the request of Dr. George A. Keyworth, Mr. Reagan's science adviser.

"Our society must develop a consensus that industrial competitiveness on a global scale is crucial to our social and economic well-being," the leaders said.

"Unless we rebuild the American economy and strengthen our educational system, it will be increasingly difficult — if not impossible — to maintain a just society, a high standard of living for all Americans and a strong national defense," the leaders said in the report.

The panel includes top executives from firms such as AT&T, General Electric, and the Ford Motor Co., as well as the presidents of Harvard, Notre Dame and other major universities.

It said the causes of U.S. industrial malaise are "deep-rooted" and immune to the "quick fixes" suggested in the past.

The report called for a national displaced workers program to provide education or training benefits along the lines of the G.I. Bill. They said this "could be self-financed by a third trust fund in the unemployment insurance system," supported by workers, employers and the federal government.

The forum also suggested letting workers set up tax-free accounts, like Individual Retirement Ac-

French-Iraqi Pact On Debt Reported

United Press International

PARIS — France has agreed to take Iraqi oil as partial payment for Iraqi debts incurred primarily from buying French military weapons for its war with Iran, Iraqi diplomatic sources said.

French officials refused to comment Friday on the negotiations underway since last Monday between Foreign Minister Tarek Aziz of Iraq and French leaders on the money that Iraq owes France.

No information was available as to how much oil France would receive as part payment for Iraq's debt, which to date is about 13 billion francs (about \$1.76 billion). French government officials earlier last week had indicated that France could accept some payment in oil but must respect the constraints that it has signed with other oil suppliers.

Mr. Aziz said in an interview with the Paris newspaper Le Monde Friday that he hoped that France would take 2.5 million to 3.5 million tons (about 17.5 million to 24.5 million barrels) of oil. He said this would sop up 90 percent of the debt, which could be wiped out in 1984. He also suggested 40 percent of the debt could be paid in 1983.

France has not purchased any Iraqi oil since late 1982.

Mr. Aziz said Iraq already has "made arrangements" with other creditors — West German, Japanese and British firms — and would "favor" when the situation returns to prosperity, those who accepted to cooperate in difficult moments.

Negotiations began five months ago on Iraq's difficulties paying France for the weapons and for various French aid projects underway in Iraq.

Iraq has bought from France during the last three years some \$7 billion worth of arms, largely to continue its war with Iran. The Iraqis need funds to carry on the battle and have been trying to borrow from various Middle East countries, according to published reports.

France is the second largest military supplier to Iraq, after the Soviet Union, and the No. 3 furnisher of civilian goods.

Rates Jump After U.S. Money Report

By Michael Quint

NEW YORK — Interest rates rose sharply late Friday after the Federal Reserve Board announced a much-larger-than-expected \$4.2-billion increase in the narrow money supply.

Traders and economists concluded that the big increase in M-1, which comprises cash and money in checking accounts and is thus a key measure of funds immediately available for spending, would lead the Fed to hold money policy stable, rather than encourage lower interest rates, as some had expected.

As was expected, the \$2,071.7-billion level for M-2 in the month of April was below the level consistent with the Fed's 1983 growth target of 7 to 10 percent. April was the first month in which M-2 could be compared with its growth target, which is based on the M-2 average for February and March.

Analysts noted that the small \$5.4-billion increase in M-2 was not alarming, or a sign of tight monetary policy, because it followed several months of very large increases. The rapid growth of individual Retirement Accounts before the April 15 tax deadline also contributed to slow growth for the month, they said.

The M-2 money measure is defined as M-1, plus small savings deposits, money-market deposit accounts and most of the money-market mutual funds, but not individual Retirement Accounts. Including the meager 3.1 percent growth rate for April, M-2 grew at

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended May 13

Passbook Savings	5.50%
4-Month Savings Certificates	8.65%
1-Year Savings Certificates	8.85%
Money Market Funds	7.90%
Bank Rate Money Market Accounts	8.13%
Home Mortgage	13.13%
FHLB average	13.13%

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

ed. They noted that a broader money-supply measure, M-2, grew slowly in April, according to Fed figures released Friday, but not slowly enough to overshadow the impact of the large M-1 increase, which was for the week ended May 4.

In late trading, rates on Treasury bills rose about one-tenth of a percentage point, while bond prices fell more than half a point. The intraday price changes were among the largest seen in recent weeks.

"The M-1 growth is troublesome," commented Cengiz Israili, a money-market economist at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. M-1 has grown at a 13.5 percent rate in the latest half year, far faster than the Fed's 4.5 percent target for 1983. Even though M-1 had declined by \$1.2 billion in April — the first monthly decline since October 1981 — the \$4.2-billion increase in the latest week left it nearly \$9 billion above the level consistent with an 8 percent growth rate.

Because of the rapid M-1 growth, "the Fed's policy will probably stay unchanged until the

'Golden Parachute' Curb Asked

By Kenneth B. Noble

NEW YORK — A special panel named by the Securities and Exchange Commission has recommended that stockholders be consulted when a company makes provisions for lucrative severance payments, or "golden parachutes," for its executives.

The panel also recommended a rule that would prevent anyone from buying more than 15 percent of a company's stock, unless the additional stock was bought directly from the company or through a public tender offer, or from someone that had held it for more than two years.

The idea, the panel said, would be to insure that after a partial takeover, the remaining stockholders receive a good price for their stock. Some critics contend that it is inequitable that a buyer in the open market can gain control of a company without making a tender offer to all shareholders.

The recommendations were part of the panel's 33-page report that was released Saturday.

The 18-member panel, composed mostly of Wall Street merger specialists, corporate executives and lawyers, was chartered by the SEC earlier this year to recommend changes in federal takeover regulations, in part to deal with complaints that existing rules favor large stockholders and make it difficult for small investors to profit from acquisition battles.

On another issue, the panel recommended allowing shareholders an advisory vote on anti-takeover provisions in corporate charters and bylaws. The panel noted that an increasing number of corporate boards had enacted so-called supermajority clauses, without consulting shareholders. These clauses are a defense tactic against takeovers because they require a vote of more than 50 percent of shareholders to approve a merger.

The panel also said that the current 20-business-days minimum period that a tender offer must remain open should be lengthened to a minimum of 30 calendar days.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 13, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	Y.P.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.7555	4.314	112.28	37.44	—	—	—	31.62
Brussels (C)	—	—	—	37.44	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.4475	3.8305	—	37.44	—	—	—	—
London (N)	1.567	—	3.2835	11.2885	—	—	—	—
Paris (N)	1.4570	2.2845	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	—	1.58	0.69	0.138	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	7.32	11.54	30.81	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.282	3.747	22.865	37.5	—	—	—	—
Y.P.C.U.	0.6254	0.9985	2.588	6.25	—	—	—	—
Y.P.C.U.	1.0848	0.69445	2.6507	7.999	—	—	—	—

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	Y.P.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Australia	1.341	0.222	1.022	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium (N)	1.734	0.284	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	1.2775	0.434	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	8.717	0.149	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	5.132	0.1025	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	6.462	0.1012	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	4.725	0.229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	0.754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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May 3, 1983

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MEXICO TELEX 017 71 786 SINGAPORE TELEX 28491 SPAIN TELEX 46934 SWEDEN & NORWAY TELEX 15050 SWITZERLAND TELEX 812188 U.K. TELEX 885361 U.S.A. TELEX 233563 USSR TELEX 413258 W. GERMANY TELEX 416500

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Asian Development Bank	DM 100	1993	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	Private placement.
Cia Telef. Nac. Espana	DM 100	1993	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	First callable at 101 1/4 in 1989.
S. African Transport Services	DM 100	1990	8 1/4	open	—	Terms to be set May 20.
Banque Nationale de Paris	fr 60	1993	12	100	12	Noncallable.

Firm Uses No-Risk Bait for Convertible Bond

(Continued from Page 7)

April soured hopes of an imminent reduction in the discount rate. Short-term interest rates hardened on the news. The cost of overnight money in New York rose 1/4 point to 8 1/2 percent and prices on fixed-rate securities eased slightly. While this eases any prospect of a rally in the Eurobond market this week, it is not a serious threat to the market as dealers are able to borrow money at a full point or more below the rate of interest fixed-coupon bonds yield.

With this kind of positive yield curve, dealers have every incentive to build their inventory of bonds because few believe that interest rates will rise sharply and the logic of the economic situation says at some point soon the rates must decline.

The major problem with the issues on offer is the continuing high number of bank deals. Investors are full of bank paper and although the warrants that now accompany most such deals — to buy other fixed-rate bonds or shares of the parent bank — have given the market a second wind even that supply is now running short.

It is clear, however, that investors

want high-coupon bonds. This certainly explains how South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission is able to make its first public Eurobond offering in seven years. It is offering \$75 million of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and priced at 99 1/4 to yield 11.64 percent. Until now, South Africa has been forced to use the private-placement market to raise cash since few institutions wanted to be seen leading a deal for the country.

Likewise, there is demand for Canadian dollar paper, as the

coupon offered by Banque Nationale de Paris to raise \$60 million is a hefty 12 percent. The market for ECU, which incorporates much of the safety of the Deutsche mark and guilder but also reflects the high interest rates of the French franc, is also attractive, with new issues yielding 11 1/2 percent.

The Deutsche-mark sector of the bond market, however, remains rather quiet, with foreign investors reluctant to buy because of the mark's poor performance on the foreign-exchange market. In addition, Spain's Telefonica and South

African Transport Services are not names likely to excite investors with coupons of 8 1/4 percent when the Asian Development Bank is in the market offering identical terms. This week Renault will tap the market for 150 million DM and Audi-NSU Union, a VW subsidiary, will make a private placement of 150 million DM. An Italian highway agency and Air Canada will complete the current list of scheduled offerings and bankers will meet May 20 to establish the calendar for the coming month.

International Herald Tribune

U.S. Utility May Default on Bonds

(Continued from Page 7)

on Friday suspended the AA-ratings of outstanding bonds used to construct the units. Earlier last week, Moody's Investor's Service cut its rating on these projects to Baa from A-1 — a three-notch cut. The action throws into jeopardy the future of Unit 1, which has been mothballed for one year, and Unit 3, which still needs \$963 million in construction funding. Unit 2 should be commercially operable in February, 1984.

The Bonneville Power Administration, a federal agency, has guaranteed the bond financing for these units and has said it will pay the last \$150 million needed for con-

structing Unit 2 if the Washington system is unable to raise this money on the bond market.

The Standard & Poor's action reflects the concern that WPPSS will be unable to resist pressure to file for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of federal bankruptcy laws. Such a filing would result in payment default on all of the system's outstanding bonds, which total \$98.4 billion.

The downgrading also places additional pressure on Washington State legislators, who are considering a bill to forestall a WPPSS bankruptcy. On Thursday, a similar measure was defeated and it is not known whether the current bill

will pass before the legislature's current session ends.

Peter Johnson, administrator of the Bonneville Authority, Friday pressed the WPPSS executive board with a May 27 deadline for determining how Units 1, 2 and 3 will be financed. Bonneville, a federal agency which markets 50 percent of the power consumed in the Northwest, has guaranteed the bonds on Units 1 and 2 and 70 percent of the financing on Unit 3.

But Mr. Johnson said that Bonneville "no longer can continue to incur liability for construction bonds on Unit 3 in the absence of responsible prospects of prudent financing."

Borrowers Face Higher Loan Margins

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite the worries about the international debt situation and the marked slowdown in the willingness of banks to provide medium-term finance to developing countries, lenders remain reasonably active and quite sizable transactions continue to be syndicated.

The prescription for a successful loan, says one banker, "is more flexibility and better terms."

This is clearly evident in both Europe and in the Far East, where lending margins had been pegged to what many bankers were calling "insane" lows. Bankers now talk about the need to use margins to differentiate more clearly the credit standing of borrowers.

Thus, the Philippines, which many now regard as one of the weaker Asian credits, is paying a quarter percentage point more to borrow than before. The Development Bank of the Philippines is currently seeking \$100 million for eight years.

It is paying 1 1/4 points over the London interbank rate, compared to the 1/2 percent previously, or 1/4 point over the prime rate compared to half a point. In addition, there is a "cap" of 170 basis points (100 equals one percentage point), up from 160 earlier. This is the amount by which the prime rate cost must exceed the rate of 90-day certificates of deposit before the cheaper CD rate is substituted for the prime rate.

Similarly, South Korea's Export-Import Bank, seeking \$300 million for eight years, is paying a split 1/4-1/2 point over Libor, compared to the previous margin of 1/4 point. Lenders also have the option to price the loan at a quarter-point over the prime rate, up from 20 basis points earlier, with the cap set at 140 basis points, up from 130.

In both cases, lenders are given the unlimited option of pegging as much of the loans as they want over the more expensive prime rate. This is a first for Asian borrowers, who up to now have always limited such options.

Nevertheless, the South Koreans hope to keep the deal with only half the amount tied to prime and the Philippines are aiming at having no more than 70 percent based on the prime rate.

By contrast, the Malaysian government-owned Malaysian International Shipping Co. is seeking \$100 million for eight years and is offering to pay only half a point over Libor. No prime option is offered to lenders.

The Libor pricing does reflect some hardening as the company previously paid a split 1/4-1/2 point over Libor. But the much lower pricing than South Korea or the Philippines reflects the much higher credit standing of Malaysia compared to its neighbors.

The Bank of Thailand is said to be seeking bids on terms for a \$200-million, eight-year loan and is expected to pay 1/2-point over Libor for eight years.

Pakistan, which last year paid a split 1/4-1/2 point over Libor for a three-year loan, is reported to be seeking terms for a loan of \$225 million. It is likely to market \$90 million as a two-year loan, \$75 million as a three-year loan and \$60

million as a four-year deal. Depending on the actual breakdown of amounts, bankers suggest that Pakistan would have to pay margins of 1/2, 3/4 and 1 percent, respectively.

Although Pakistan is considered

SYNDICATED LOANS

to be one of the more risky credits in Asia, this year's borrowing is now expected to only total \$225 million, down \$150 million from last year's total, and bankers say this should facilitate marketing the loan.

In Europe, Spain is also paying more than previously to attract lenders. To mitigate the increase in margins, Spain has opted for a slightly shorter maturity. Thus, its \$600-million loan is divided equally into eight- and five-year slices.

Interest on the eight-year portion is set at 1/4 point over Libor or a quarter-point over the prime rate

with a cap of 125 basis points over the CD rate.

Interest on the five-year portion is set at 1/4 point over Libor for the first two years and 1/4 point for the rest. Alternatively, lenders will be paid 20 basis points over the prime with a cap of 125 basis points over the CD rate.

By contrast, the margin that Spain paid last year started with an element of 1/4 point over Libor and the margin over the prime rate was a thin 15 basis points.

While some bankers believe that Spain could have eked out slightly more favorable terms, they say the government opted to put the emphasis on a successful, wide syndication rather than risking a difficult syndication for only very modest savings in cost.

Portugal, however, miscalculated how much its credit standing has slipped. It is paying 1/4 point over Libor, up from the previous split 1/4-1/4-point margin paid for eight-

year money, but its \$300-million, seven-year loan is moving slowly in syndication. Lenders also have the option to use the prime rate as a base, with a margin of 45 basis points, up from 37.5 previously. Due to the slow response from the market, syndication of this loan, which was scheduled to end this week, may be extended for one week.

Denmark, which took \$1.3 billion out of the market early this year, is currently looking for another \$200 million. This reportedly will be structured as a note facility to be laid off to regional U.S. banks as a short-term instrument — a revolving loan for the first three years and a term loan for the final four years.

Lenders will earn five basis points over the prime rate while the banks managing the operation will earn an annual underwriting fee of some 20 basis points.

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BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP

CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER

MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.

NOMURA INTERNATIONAL

SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL

SOCIETE GENERALE

SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)

WOOD GUNDY LIMITED

May 9, 1983

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston.

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Asset	Security	Shr/ Conv	Issue Pr.	MM Pr.	Yield
\$38	Dow World Creditlink 11/12, 1992	\$ 100	98	11.59	
\$100	Western Ind Finance 11/12, 1992	\$ 100	98.24	11.30	
\$100	Seaboard Company 11/12, 1992	\$ 100	100	6.39	
\$100	Cheniere 11/12, 1992	\$ 99.14	98.18	10.36	
\$100	Elmer Ind Finance 11/12, 1992	\$ 100	11/21	11.28	
\$75	South Ind Finance 11/12, 1992	\$ 100	100	10.69	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	99	11.87	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 99	97.24	10.34	
\$100	Continental Insured Bt 11/12, 1992	\$ 99.12	99.84	7.81	
\$100	Diamond 11/12, 1992	\$ 100	11/21	8.22	
\$100	Grand Eastern Pail May 11/12, 1992	\$ 100	100	7.99	
\$100	Aluminum Ind 11/12, 1992	\$ 100	99	10.70	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	101.14	11.57	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	101.24	11.67	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	99.14	11.25	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	100.24	10.48	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	99.14	7.41	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	99	7.87	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	100.14	10.57	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	99.24	11.33	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	97	7.94	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	99.14	10.38	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	11/21	9.35	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	98.14	11.82	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	101.14	10.57	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	102	10.58	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	100.14	10.84	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	100.24	7.27	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 99	101.24	11.39	
\$100	11/12, 1992	\$ 100	97.24	11.30	

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\$20	Correlation Fed.Electr.	8	1/7 Feb	72 1/2	18.53	24.56	11.68
\$20	" " "	8	1/7 Sep	72	17.22	23.91	11.64
\$20	Columbia	5	1/8 Feb	75	15.99	20.99	9.99
\$20	Mexico	7	1/2 Apr	75	17.22	23.67	11.64
\$25	Pennsylvania	71	1/2 Mar	74	16.28	23.23	13.54
\$25	World Foods Overseas	1	1/24 Nov	62	14.57	19.62	9.27
\$25	" " " "	8	1/4 Dec	70	13.56	19.77	9.17
\$25	Public Power Corp.	8	1/7 Dec	61	15.32	18.75	9.88
\$25	Cooperation Int'l	7	1/2 Jan	67	14.97	17.96	8.95
\$25	Fidelity Int'l	7	2/4 Sep	70	16.77	21.00	9.67
\$100	Prov Of Nova Scotia	7	1/2 Sep	76	15.19	18.86	9.67
\$100	British Leyland	7	1/2 Oct	72	14.62	17.98	10.01
\$100	Rothschild Concrete	7	1/2 Oct	72 1/2	14.45	17.98	10.01
\$100	Trans World Systems	7	2/4 Sep	72	14.45	17.98	10.01

5.38	Nexco	8/3/4	71 Dec	42	17.44	19.65	14.51
5.39	Dome Petroleum Ltd	10	34 Feb	74	13.91	15.88	12.61
5.40	Australasia Mining	9	1/4 Jul	74	13.91	15.88	12.61
5.41	Hydrex	18	14 Jul	74	13.91	15.88	12.61
5.42	Consolidated Bathurst	17/1/3	38 Nov	69 1/2	14.91	14.25	13.50
5.43	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.44	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.45	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.46	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.47	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.48	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.49	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.50	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.51	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
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5.53	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
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5.55	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.56	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.57	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.58	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.59	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.60	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.61	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.62	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
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5.64	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
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5.66	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.67	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.68	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.69	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.70	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.71	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.72	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.73	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.74	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.75	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.76	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.77	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.78	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.79	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.80	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.81	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.82	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77	15.17	14.51	13.85
5.83	Macdonell Steels	17/1/3	33 Mar	77			

1 175	Mexico	18 1/2	35	Jan	98 1/2	97	100
1 175	Panama	15 1/2	36	Nov	94 1/2	97	100
1 120	Mexico	15 1/2	36	Nov	94 1/2	97	100
1 120	Compton Fed Electr	3	27	Nov	76 1/2	21 1/2	100
1 120	Genstar	7 1/2	19	Oct	99 1/2	100	100
1 120	Consolidated-Bathurst	7 1/2	18	Oct	100	100	100
1 120	Arizona Pn Fin	7 1/2	18	Oct	112	125 1/2	100
1 120	Self-Serve	7 1/2	18	Oct	112	125 1/2	100
1 120	Prov Of Quebec	7 1/2	18	Oct	112	125 1/2	100
1 120	Royal Ind	7 1/2	18	Oct	112	125 1/2	100
1 120	Quebec Sears Assoc	14 3/4	39	Apr	112	127 1/2	100
1 120	Hydro-Quebec Int'l	14 1/2	29	May	111	130 1/2	100
1 120	Canadian Imperial Bk	15 3/4	39	Nov	99 1/2	131 1/2	100

[illegible]

AUSTRALIA		CANADA		EUROPE		AFRICA		ASIA		OCEANIA		AMERICA		MIDDLE EAST		
Adelaide	12/12	Adelaide	12/12	Adelaide	12/12	Adelaide	12/12	Adelaide	12/12	Adelaide	12/12	Adelaide	12/12	Adelaide	12/12	Adelaide
Brisbane	12/12	Brisbane	12/12	Brisbane	12/12	Brisbane	12/12	Brisbane	12/12	Brisbane	12/12	Brisbane	12/12	Brisbane	12/12	Brisbane
Canberra	12/12	Canberra	12/12	Canberra	12/12	Canberra	12/12	Canberra	12/12	Canberra	12/12	Canberra	12/12	Canberra	12/12	Canberra
Darwin	12/12	Darwin	12/12	Darwin	12/12	Darwin	12/12	Darwin	12/12	Darwin	12/12	Darwin	12/12	Darwin	12/12	Darwin
Gold Coast	12/12	Gold Coast	12/12	Gold Coast	12/12	Gold Coast	12/12	Gold Coast	12/12	Gold Coast	12/12	Gold Coast	12/12	Gold Coast	12/12	Gold Coast
Perth	12/12	Perth	12/12	Perth	12/12	Perth	12/12	Perth	12/12	Perth	12/12	Perth	12/12	Perth	12/12	Perth
Sydney	12/12	Sydney	12/12	Sydney	12/12	Sydney	12/12	Sydney	12/12	Sydney	12/12	Sydney	12/12	Sydney	12/12	Sydney
Townsville	12/12	Townsville	12/12	Townsville	12/12	Townsville	12/12	Townsville	12/12	Townsville	12/12	Townsville	12/12	Townsville	12/12	Townsville
Wollongong	12/12	Wollongong	12/12	Wollongong	12/12	Wollongong	12/12	Wollongong	12/12	Wollongong	12/12	Wollongong	12/12	Wollongong	12/12	Wollongong
Yarragong	12/12	Yarragong	12/12	Yarragong	12/12	Yarragong	12/12	Yarragong	12/12	Yarragong	12/12	Yarragong	12/12	Yarragong	12/12	Yarragong
...

(Continued on Page 11)

(Continued on Page 11)

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Leading Marketmakers in Eurobonds **WestLB**
Westdeutsche Landesbank

International Bond Prices—Week of May 11

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse—First Boston

(Continued from Page 10)

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Am. Security % Yield Price Bid Life Conv. Cmt. Cmt. Price Bid

100% High Low Last Chg

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

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HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

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Explanation of Symbols

CSD Canadian Dollar

EUR European Unit of Account

GBP British Pound

USD United States Dollar

YEN Japanese Yen

DM Deutsche Mark

FF French Franc

SFR Swiss Franc

Lfr Luxembourg Franc

Pfr Portuguese Escudo

Pta Spanish Peseta

Lira Italian Lira

Lira Greek Lira

Lira Turkish Lira

Lira Egyptian Lira

ANOTHER IMPORTANT BUSINESS STATISTIC

81%

the percentage of readers of the

International Herald Tribune

possessing one or more university degrees.

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending May 13, 1983

Option & price Calls Puts

Option & price Calls Puts

Option & price Calls Puts

Option & price Calls Puts

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ZERO-COUPON BONDS

Security Yield Price Bid Life Conv. Cmt. Cmt. Price Bid

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100% High Low Last Chg

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مكتبة ابن خلدون

Sales In				Net	
996 High	Low	Last	Ch'ge		

[illegible]

0	42%	37%	37%	-1%
10	54%	45%	47%	-5%
20	16%	15%	15%	-4%
30	42	39%	40%	-1%

2214 declines: 83;

new lows: 10

Volume

*****	454,670,000 shares
*****	515,470,000 shares
*****	268,120,000 shares
*****	2,147,255,399 shares
*****	4,914,190,000 shares
*****	4,548,350,000 shares

May 20.

... ..

[illegible][illegible]

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 26(10) 1978-1997
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Diego	75	18	.455	84%
Justin	74	20	.444	9
Cannon	73	79	.441	9

SPORTS

Islanders Nearing Sweep

Oilers, 5-1 Losers, Face 3-Game Deficit

By Kevin Dupont
New York Times Service

UNIONDALE, New York — The New York Islanders played for 40 minutes Saturday night the way they had played for many of the 80 games of the regular season: They charged, spluttered and stalled.

But this time they avoided a crash, backed by the 35 saves of their goalie, Billy Smith.

Bob Bourne and Ken Morrow scored goals in a 70-second span early in the third period, pacing the Islanders to a 5-1 victory over the Edmonton Oilers and a 3-0 lead in the Stanley Cup final playoff series.

Sixty minutes of hockey now separate the Islanders from their fourth consecutive National Hockey League championship. They could wrap up the series in Game 4 Tuesday night at Nassau Coliseum.

"No, I've got to look at Smith," said Bourne, whose goal at 1:11 of the final period broke a 1-1 deadlock. "The saves he's making now — well, he wasn't making them during the regular season."

Many of Smith's teammates, however, were playing with the inconsistency that made New York only the sixth-best team in the league during the regular season. The Oilers, who this year scored more goals (424) than any team in NHL history, rolled up a 26-15 shot advantage in the first two periods.

"We were sluggish in those first two periods," said Al Arbour, the Islanders coach. "It was like we had snowshoes on or something."

It seemed as if Smith, however, had brought back and mortar to his position. Only one of Edmonton's shots in the first two periods beat him, Jari Kurri, pulling the Oilers into a 1-1 tie at 1:05 of the second period. The Islanders were fortunate to take a 1-0 lead out of the first period on Anders Kallur's goal at 19:41.

Smith made a handful of good saves in the second half of the first period when New York's attack fell dormant. He even had Wayne Gretzky, the Edmonton superstar, shaking his head when he plucked the center's screaming slapshot out of the air at 14:23. Smith then made 14 stops in the second period, allowing only Kurri's goal.

Leal (3-3) walked four and struck out none. Jackson retired seven straight before walking George Vukovich with one out in the eighth. Bando then lined Jackson's next pitch into left field to break up the combined no-hit bid. Mike Harpove walked to load the bases and Vukovich scored on Rick Manning's grounder to short.

The Blue Jays chased Bert Blyleven (3-4) with two out in the fourth, when they put together seven straight hits for six runs.

Mariners 4, A's 1
In Oakland, California, Dave Henderson hit his fourth home run of the year, good for three runs, and rookie Matt Young and Bill Canfield combined on a four-hitter as Seattle downed the A's, 4-1.

Yankees 8, White Sox 5
In New York, Bob Shirley pitched a five-hitter through eight innings and Jerry Mumphrey

while the Islanders managed only five shots on Andy Moog, the Edmonton goalie.

"Billy Smith is all the difference," said Coach Glen Sather of Edmonton. "There's no question he's a great goalie."

Smith, the center of controversy in the first two games at Edmonton because of his closing Oiler players, has allowed only four goals in the three games. Edmonton is a team that averaged more than five goals a game in the regular season and more than six goals a game in the first three rounds of the playoffs.

This time Smith spent a noncontroversial night in net, not slashing

STANLEY CUP FINALS

any Oilers and not being speared by his opponents.

"The more they talk about running me," said Smith, who was speared by Dave Lumley with 36 seconds to go in Game 2, "the harder I play. The more they talk, the harder I get. They've done a lot of things in this series that have gotten people mad — including me."

On the whole, however, the Oilers have produced little but words. Their better moments of offense have been thwarted by Smith. And Gretzky, whose longest stretch without a goal during the regular season was four games, has scored a goal in the series. He has assisted on three goals.

The Islanders, lucky to have a chance to win after 40 minutes, went out in the third period and took full advantage of the situation.

"They outplayed us in the second," said Mike Bossy, who set up Kallur's goal in the first period with a brilliant defensive move in his end before streaking out on a 2-on-1 break with Kallur. "I think it helped us realize that we had to get our act together."

Dave Langevin, the Islander defenseman who sat out nearly a month with a bad knee, got it going for the Islanders about five minutes into the final period. After handing out a couple of crushing checks, Langevin pushed a pass to Stefan Persson at the right point. Bourne then knocked down Pers-

son's shot at the left post and tapped it in for a 2-1 lead at 5:11.

Morrow, now with two goals and two assists in the series — a point more than Gretzky — connected on a 50-foot wrist shot 1:10 later.

"Sweep! Sweep! Sweep!" the silent crowd of 15,317 boomed through the Nassau Coliseum.

Bourne's line was on the ice for the final two goals, the 12th and 13th of the series for New York. Duane Sutter, whose forechecking turned around Game 2 for the Islanders, scored his ninth goal of the playoffs with 3:17 to play. His brother Brent then drove in his 10th of the playoffs with 18 seconds to go.

"The only thing that's concerning us now is the fourth game," said Burt Goring, the Islander center who with Bryan Trottier has helped contain Gretzky. "We're not thinking of sweep. We realize we have to win one more game — whenever and wherever it is."

"It's like playing a round of golf. The good player never counts his score until the end of the round."

Others Honored

Wayne Gretzky was awarded the player-of-the-year trophy and his Edmonton teammate, defenseman Charlie Huddy, received the Emory Edge Award Sunday at the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup luncheon, the Associated Press reported from Uniondale, New York.

Gretzky, who has won the Hart Trophy as the league's most valuable player each of the past three years, collected the most points in NHL play of the week and player-of-the-month selections for the 1982-83 season.

Huddy led the NHL in plus/minus statistics to earn the Emory Edge award. Plus/minus ratings are compiled according to how many goals are scored when a player is at even strength and a particular player is on the ice. Huddy had a plus-62 rating.

Orval Tessier of the Chicago Black Hawks received the Jack Adams Trophy as coach of the year and right wing Lanny McDonald of the Calgary Flames was given the Phil Masterton Trophy as the player who displayed the qualities of sportsmanship, dedication and perseverance.



With a little help from defenseman Denis Potvin, New York goaltender Billy Smith stopped Edmonton's Pat Hughes on this first-period scoring attempt in Game 3 Saturday.

76ers Go 3-Up; Lakers Win, 113-100

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MILWAUKEE — Julius Erving scored 26 points, Moses Malone had 25 and Maurice Cheeks added 16 as the Philadelphia 76ers defeated the Milwaukee Bucks, 104-96, here Saturday to take a 3-0 lead in their best-of-seven National Basketball Association Eastern Conference final.

In San Antonio, Texas, Jamaal Wilkes had 26 points and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar 25 to lead the Los Angeles Lakers to a 113-100 triumph over the Spurs on Friday. The Lakers have a 2-1 lead in the Western Conference final.

The fourth games of both series were to be played Sunday.

The contest in Milwaukee was tied, 88-88, after Junior Bridgeman hit a long jump shot. But Erving and Bobby Jones hit consecutive baskets to give the 76ers a 92-88 lead.

Milwaukee's Brian Winters cut

a 78-71 lead, but Cheeks scored seven straight points in the next minute and a half to tie the score.

The score stayed close until Erving put the winners ahead for good.

The 76ers scored the first five points of the third quarter to take a 50-48 lead.

After a basket by Sidney Moncrief, Philadelphia took its biggest lead to that point, 54-50, on a jumper by Cheeks. Two spinning layups by Marques Johnson evened matters at 54-54.

Moncrief and Johnson between them scored 18 of the Bucks' 24 points in the third period; after Moncrief converted a three-point play, the Bucks had a 66-60 edge. Again the 76ers charged back, taking a 69-68 lead on Erving's short jumper.

Bridgeman hit a jump shot from the top of the key to put the Bucks back on top, 70-69.

After Alton Lister and Mark Laveroni each hit a pair of foul shots, the Bucks led, 72-71, at the end of the third quarter.

The Bucks led throughout the first quarter, a period in which neither team shot well.

Milwaukee took a 9-1 lead behind the scoring of Bob Lanier, who had five points in the streak.

Erving helped bring the 76ers back to 11-9, but the Bucks, with Bridgeman doing the bulk of the scoring, shot to their biggest lead of the half at 21-10 with 4:20 remaining in the quarter.

The 76ers closed to within a point at 30-29 early in the second quarter. But Bridgeman, who had 16 points in the first half, helped the Bucks push ahead to a 36-31 lead.

Philadelphia took its first lead in the game when Jones hit an 18-foot jump shot to put his team ahead, 40-38, with 4:02 left in the half.

The score remained close for the rest of the quarter, and after Bridgeman hit a late jump shot, the half ended with the Bucks ahead, 48-45.

Bridgeman led the Bucks with 24 points. Moncrief added 19 and Lanier had 16.

Lakers 113, Spurs 100

In San Antonio, Abdul-Jabbar dominated the matchup of 7-foot-2 centers by holding Artis Gilmore

to 17 points. The Lakers also limited George Gervin to 15 points.

Los Angeles led with a relentless running game that led to nine third-period lay-ups off the fast break.

Trailing at the half, 53-52, the Lakers jumped to a 58-53 lead as Wilkes hit two baskets.

The Lakers outscored the Spurs, 34-19, in the third quarter as Wilkes, often on the receiving end of passes from Ervin Johnson, rolled to his biggest scoring night thus far in the series.

The Spurs were led by Mike Mitchell's 23 points, but every time they rallied late in the third quarter and throughout the fourth, Abdul-Jabbar hit a skyhook or Johnson and Wilkes teamed for another break.

The Spurs fell behind by as many as 16 points in the final period and never got closer than eight.

Reserve guard Mike Dunleavy came off the bench to hit two quick three-point goals at the 10-minute mark of the final period, and then, with baskets by the Edgar Jones and Gervin, San Antonio came back to within 9-86.

Nixon chipped in 21 points for the Lakers and Johnson had 15.

Grand National Reported Secure

LONDON (Reuters) — The future of the Grand National, the world's premier steeplechase race that in recent years had been on the brink of extinction, was evidently secured Sunday.

Racing sources reported that at a secret meeting in Cheltenham the overseers of an appeal to save the race reached a deal with Bill Davies, owner of the Aintree racecourse where the annual event is held. The trustees will buy the course and the rights to the race for \$3.4 million (\$5.1 million), the sources said.

Britain's racing authorities have had a series of battles with Aintree's owners, who had threatened to dismantle the course and use the site in other ways. But under Sunday's deal the course would be owned by the racing establishment.

Monaco Grand Prix Is Won by Rosberg

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONTE CARLO — Keke Rosberg of Finland, making a gamble pay off, took a substantial early lead and coasted to victory in Sunday's 41st Monaco Grand Prix Formula One race.

Rain just before the race prompted most teams to choose rain tires, but Rosberg had his Williams fitted with slicks. He shot away from the third row of the grid, took the lead at the end of the first lap and held it to the finish, while other drivers lost time by having to change their tires.

A similar gamble led Rosberg to victory in last year's Swiss Grand Prix.

Rosberg characterized Sunday as "long, long and difficult." Rosberg's victory was all the sweeter for his having lost an appeal last week against disqualification from second place in the season-opener in Brazil.

"My engine was cutting out because of a fuel problem, and I nearly crashed at the swimming pool turn, so I had to go almost flat-out all the way," he said. "It was a very difficult race, and I blistered my hands badly," said the Finn, who is recovering from hepatitis.

Rosberg completed the 76 laps (156.406 miles/251.712 kilometers) in one hour, 56 minutes and 38.12 seconds at an average speed of 80.52 miles per hour (129.586 kph). Brazilian Nelson Piquet, in a

Brabham, had the fastest single-lap speed of 84.88 mph.

Rosberg built up a massive lead in the first half of the race and captured the checkered flag 18 seconds ahead of Piquet, whose second-place finish gave him a two-point lead in the world championship standing ahead of Alain Prost of France, third Sunday in a Renault.

Fourth was Frenchman Patrick Tambay in a Ferrari; American Danny Sullivan was fifth in a Tyrrell and Mauro Baldi of Italy finished sixth in an Alfa Romeo. Brazilian Chico Serra, seventh in an Arrows, was the only driver to finish the race but not score championship points.

Prost led the 20 starters from pole position, but Rosberg had no trouble overhauling him — and then drove a solo race for 75 laps. His Williams teammate Jacques Laffite held second for much of the race, while Prost, Tambay and others made pit stops to change to dry-weather tires, but Laffite's gearbox broke 23 laps from the end.

While the tough Monaco circuit took a heavy toll on the cars, Piquet gradually moved up on the field for his second six-point finish of the year.

McLaren teammates Niki Lauda of Austria and John Watson of Northern Ireland, the most experienced and consistent Formula One drivers, fell victim to a rain shower on Saturday and failed to qualify.

Lauda had never before failed to qualify in 131 Grand Prix races over a 12-year career, while Watson, with 141 starts, had only one previous failure — at Monaco three years ago.

The rain began 30 minutes before the final qualifying session. With rain tires fitted and on a track throwing up spray, none of the drivers got within 20 seconds of the lap times they recorded in Thursday's first qualifier, when the two McLarens could not get their tires to grip.

In Saturday's unofficial pre-race practice, both McLarens were running well and posting times that would have qualified them easily. Although Lauda was fourth fastest in the official practice — quicker, ironically, than pole-sitter Prost — his time of 1:52.448 was 23 seconds slower than he needed to qualify.

"It's just one of those things," said the two-time Austrian world champion as the McLaren team packed to go home. Lauda, world champion in 1975 and 1977, had recorded only the 22d best time Thursday, with Watson one place behind him.

MONACO GRAND PRIX

1. Keke Rosberg, Finland; Williams; one hour, 56 minutes, 38.12 seconds; 76 laps, 251.712 kilometers (156.406 miles); average speed 129.586 kph (80.52 mph).
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil; Brabham; 1:57-42.18.
3. Alain Prost, France; Renault; 1:57-30.67.
4. Patrick Tambay, France; Ferrari; 1:57-42.18.
5. Danny Sullivan, U.S.A.; Tyrrell; two laps behind.
6. Mauro Baldi, Italy; Alfa Romeo; two laps behind.
7. Chico Serra, Brazil; Arrows; two laps behind.
8. Niki Lauda, Austria; McLaren; 12 laps behind; fuel shortage.
9. John Watson, U.S.A.; McLaren; 23 laps behind; fuel shortage.
10. Jacques Laffite, France; Williams; 23 laps behind.
11. Rene Arnoux, France; Renault; 44 laps behind.
12. Eddie Cheever, U.S.A.; Renault; 44 laps behind.
13. Andrea de Cesaris, Italy; Alfa Romeo; 43 laps behind.
14. Elio de Angelis, Italy; Lotus; 49 laps behind.
15. Jean-Pierre Jarrier, France; Ligier; 44 laps behind.
16. Rene Arnoux, France; Renault; 44 laps behind.
17. Raul Boesel, Brazil; Lotus; 73 laps behind.

DRIVER STANDINGS

MONTE CARLO — Standings in the 1983 world driving championship after the Monaco Grand Prix, the fifth of 16 scheduled races.
1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 21 points.
2. Alain Prost, France, 19.
3. Patrick Tambay, France, 17.
4. Keke Rosberg, Finland, 14.
5. John Watson, U.S.A., 13.
6. Niki Lauda, Austria, 10.
7. Rene Arnoux, France, 8.
8. Jacques Laffite, France, 7.
9. Eddie Cheever, U.S.A., and Marc Surer, Switzerland, 4.
10. Danny Sullivan, U.S.A., 2.
11. Jody Scheckter, Venezuela, and Mauro Baldi, Italy, 1.

Leal and Jackson 1-Hit Indians as Blue Jays Triumph, 8-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CLEVELAND — Luis Leal and Roy Lee Jackson combined on a one-hitter, and Willie Upshaw's two-run triple highlighted a six-run fourth inning, as Toronto defeated the Indians, 8-1, here Saturday.

Leal pitched no-hit ball over the first five innings, but after a rain

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

delay of an hour and 42 minutes he was replaced by Jackson — who allowed only a one-out single to Chris Bando in the eighth. It was the fifth one-hitter by Toronto pitching in the club's seven-year history.

The last time two hurlers combined on a no-hitter was July 28, 1976, when Chicago's John (Blue Moon) Odom and Francisco Barrios teamed for a 2-1 triumph over Oakland.

Leal (3-3) walked four and struck out none. Jackson retired seven straight before walking George Vukovich with one out in the eighth. Bando then lined Jackson's next pitch into left field to break up the combined no-hit bid. Mike Harpove walked to load the bases and Vukovich scored on Rick Manning's grounder to short.

The Blue Jays chased Bert Blyleven (3-4) with two out in the fourth, when they put together seven straight hits for six runs.

Mariners 4, A's 1
In Oakland, California, Dave Henderson hit his fourth home run of the year, good for three runs, and rookie Matt Young and Bill Canfield combined on a four-hitter as Seattle downed the A's, 4-1.

Yankees 8, White Sox 5
In New York, Bob Shirley pitched a five-hitter through eight innings and Jerry Mumphrey

banged out four hits to lead the Yankees past Chicago, 8-5.

Brewers 8, Red Sox 7

In Milwaukee, Ben Oglivie homered three times, but teammate Charlie Moore's bases-loaded single with one out in the 10th was the game-winner in the Brewers' 8-7 victory over Boston. The Red Sox had taken a 7-6 lead in the top of the inning on an run-scoring groundout by Jerry Remy.

Tigers 11, Royals 10

In Kansas City, Missouri, Alan Trammell's two-run single capped a three-run sixth to clinch a comeback that lifted Detroit — which trailed, 7-0, after two innings — to an 11-10 verdict over the Royals.

The losers' Frank White had two home runs and five RBIs.

Twins 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Tom Brunansky's bases-loaded single with two out in the eighth plated two runs, and three pitchers combined on a three-hitter to lead Minnesota past California, 2-1.

Dodgers 4, Padres 1

In the National League, in San Diego, Jerry Reuss pitched his first complete game in eight starts. Mike Scioscia had a two-run homer and rookie Greg Brock added one with the bases empty to lead Los Angeles past the Padres, 4-1. Reuss struck out six and walked none while allowing five hits. The

Dodgers have won eight of their last 10 games.

Orioles 14, Rangers 11

In Arlington, Texas, Lenn Sakata capped a four-run 11th with a bases-loaded, two-run double that made Baltimore a 14-11 victor over Texas. The game produced 41 hits, including a team-record 22 for the Rangers.

Cardinals 3, Expos 2

In St. Louis, Tommy Herr, given a second chance when first baseman Al Oliver shipped going after a pop foul that would have ended the inning, ripped a two-out, bases-loaded single in the 11th to give the Cardinals a 3-2 victory over Montreal. Herr's hit came off Jeff Reardon (1-1) and made a winner of Bruce Sutter (4-1), who came in in the 10th.

Friday's and Saturday's Baseball Line Scores

Friday's Results

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 6, Montreal 2, 7 P.
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 5, 7 P.
St. Louis 10, Houston 1, 7 P.
Cleveland 4, Pittsburgh 3, 7 P.
San Francisco 9, Los Angeles 4, 7 P.
New York 8, San Diego 3, 7 P.
Milwaukee 7, St. Paul 3, 7 P.
Atlanta 10, New Orleans 3, 7 P.
Houston 4, Texas 1, 7 P.
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3, 7 P.
San Diego 4, New York 3, 7 P.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2, 7 P.
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LANGUAGE

An Arguable Case

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — William Safire has written a book, "Writing with a Word Processor," which argues that the most helpful and humane treatment of the subject and is surely the most stylish book produced so far on that intimidating machine. I put it that way because, in recent correspondence, he added a postscript: "By the way, what the hell does *arguably* mean?"

He is not the first to inquire. "Have you missed the *arguably* case?" asks Andrew Vigliani, editor of The San Juan Star. He blames sports writers who use the word as a substitute for *perhaps*, unhappy with "He is, perhaps, the greatest right-hander since the Big Train," sports writers have taken to "He is, arguably, the undisputed champ of all time."

Paula Diamond of New York smacks her hand against a Peugeot advertisement, which reads: "Arguably the most comfortable car in existence today." She says, "My dictionary defines *arguable* as 'open to doubt or dispute, not certain.' Is Peugeot's use of *arguable* arguable?"

As an adjective, *arguable* means debatable, and has long carried a negative connotation; when you say, "That's arguable," you mean: "I'm not buying that line of guff." However, as an adverb, *arguably* has had a long line of positive precedents. When we say, "arguably the sexiest legs," we mean: "Reasonable people could persuasively put forward the proposition that those legs are capable of driving most men wild."

Artwork, Livestock
Sold at Texas Auction

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Former Governor John Connally and two other businessmen were hosts of an auction that featured quarter horses, cattle and artworks, including an oil painting of an Indian ritual that sold for \$155,000.

The Western Heritage Sale Saturday featured 27 works of art, 26 horses and 25 Santa Gertrudis cattle. Jim Reno, a sculptor, bid \$155,000 on behalf of Ann Sowell, a Port Worth collector, for "Cheyenne Vision Seekers" by Howard Terpning of Tucson, Arizona.

I don't know of any other adjective-to-adverb switch of meaning, Jacques Barzun, the great usologist, disapproves of the use of *arguably* in a positive sense, and suggests that advertisers only add an element of disbelief when using it in their copy, but I think we have tripped over a quirk in the language.

Instead of wrangling, let us study the adverb's development. The first use in the supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary is from an 1890 Saturday Review: "His policy, if sometimes arguably mistaken..." A 1920 citation is about how a zeal for moral righteousness "is arguably more purely Jewish in its origin," and in 1959 The Times of London was describing Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante for violin and viola as "arguably the greatest of his concertos." In the Barnhart files, a 1960 Harper's use is "Since the world is absolutely stiff with arguably uglier objects..."

In all these cases, the adverb is certainly not saying "not bloody likely"; on the contrary, the meaning is the positive "a good case can be made for." The Oxford people straddle the issue by defining the word with both positive and negative elements: "As may be shown by argument (that's positive — the connotation is *persuasive*) or made a matter of argument (that's negative — the connotation is *debatable*)." Lexicographer Bob Burchfield was playing it safe; he should put more trust in his citations.

My hunch is that the adverb *arguably*, while obviously sired by the adjective *arguable* with some legal usage, perhaps derived from the Latin *arguere*, which means "to argue," is not blinking away the fact that the positive way the sportswriters and copywriters are today using *arguably* is the way the word has been used from the start.

So to hell with consistency, brother Zinsner. The adjective *arguable* is negative ("I told Orville, I told Wilbur, and I'm telling you — it's arguable whether that thing will ever get off the ground"). The adverb *arguably* is positive ("The smile on that flight attendant is arguably the only reason people will take the middle seat between two faties on the shuttle").

New York Times Service

Ann Reinking: All That Dancin'

By Carol Krucoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ann Reinking swayed, spaghetti-like in the center of a tightly bunched, squiggling mass of dancers — the Queen Worm surrounded by devoted followers.

Reinking, the high-kicking, tip-twitching star of "All That Jazz" and "Annie," was teaching two master classes here in between filming a TV special and preparing for a one-woman show at Carnegie Hall in October. "I enjoy teaching classes like this one to fill in the gaps," she said. "I learn from teaching. Having to break things down and explain them makes me a better dancer."

When Reinking urged the morning class of professional-level dancers to "just be a can of worms," the room became Snake City. The dancers flailed arms, gyrated bodies and wriggled hips, mimicking their teacher's seemingly jointless movements.

Finally, Reinking clapped her hands and rasped, "That's enough torture." In her terse, mark-ruby-edged voice, "There's one problem I'd like to talk about," she went on quietly. "Some of you weren't paying attention or following. I said don't forget your demi-plie about five times, and a lot of you still didn't demi-plie. If this were an audition situation that would count you out."

"Typically, a choreographer has six precious weeks for 17 numbers. So he is going to pick people who are going to pay attention and pick up the combination fast. You have no control over how tall you are or how long your legs are, but you do have control over how much you concentrate. It's to your advantage to work your brain as well as your body. The rest is up to fate."

Fate has been kind to her. The 33-year-old dancer acknowledged over a caryatid Chinese lunch in the studio.

"It was up for parts in 'Charlie's Angels' and 'Three's Company,' but other people got them," she said. "At the time, I was very disappointed because I knew the shows would be tremendous hits."

"But if I had done either I would not have done 'Chorus Line,' 'Dancin',' 'Chicago,' 'Mov-



"Heck, just let me perform."

ie Movie,' 'All That Jazz' and 'Annie.' Am I happy with the way things turned out? For heaven's sake, yes."

Reinking, 5-foot-7, is surprisingly short and broad-shouldered in person. "People always remark on how I'm not as tall as I look in film," she said. "I tell them about the time I saw Lassie on a studio lot, and she was this tiny scruffy dog. Film makes you larger than life."

Her eyes, the same stormy blue-gray as on film, are less startling without the fringe of tight-muscled mascara. Her body is tight-muscled, with a powerful torso that looks more like a swimmer's than a dancer's — until she starts waving her arms to illustrate a point or caps a sentence with a chin-to-shoulder "Fosse-esque" pose.

Today her relationship with the choreographer-director Bob Fosse, she said, "is very good." She was Fosse's girlfriend when he suffered a heart attack while rehearsing the Broadway musical "Chicago," starring his ex-wife Gwen Verdon — the imitation-of-life situation in "All That Jazz," in which Reinking portrayed the girlfriend of the director-choreographer Joe Gideon.

Fosse's former protégé — "If it weren't for him, I might still be doing one two three, kick" — remains a friendly affection for him. Now, however, her affections are directed toward "a very nice civilian person in the business world" — a four-year relationship affirmed by a large blue sapphire on her left hand.

Such mixed-career relation-

ships work best, she said, "because the real problem with a career — if you're serious about it — is that you can get so wrapped up in that world you lose your perspective."

Reinking fell into "that trap" about five years ago. "The musical theater is a blob of about 60 people who do all the shows," she said. "If you make them your entire universe, you can get in trouble. I was at a point where I was overdoing it, trying to please everyone and never miss an opportunity."

"I remember one morning sitting on my bed exhausted, crying down to about 102 pounds with a severe case of bronchitis. I decided 'This is stupid, and I changed my attitude. I realized it wasn't the end of the world if I didn't get a show. I wasn't going to lose my self-respect or my family or my two best friends.'"

"I think of myself, basically, as a very practical person in black bangle beads" — meant, she said, "using more discretion in what I picked to do."

Now, she is looking toward more acting. "A dancer can only dance so long," said Reinking, who admits, "I never used to have to warm up, but now I have to or I get stiff. But an actress can act forever."

She has just returned from London where she filmed a BBC special, and the recently completed an ABC-TV special, "Parade of Stars," to be televised in the United States May 22, in which "all the stars of today recreate the stars of yesteryear at the Palace."

She has also purchased the rights to TV reporter Betty Rollins' book, "Am I Really Getting Paid For This?" which she is developing into a movie script in which she hopes to star. What she'd really like to do is "a comedy with a lot of pathos."

The one thing she is ruling out, "at least for now," she said, is a TV series. "They really mainly film in California, and I'm a New York girl." Besides, she said, there's plenty to do on the East Coast.

"Heck, just let me perform. I'll dress up like a chicken with a derby as long as I get to get out there and have fun."

KENYA POSTCARD

The Lure of the Flies

By Andrew Hill

Reuters

DAOGRETTI, Kenya — The obsession of a 17th-century English gentleman and the life's work of a World War II flying hero have combined to provide the major industry of this small village on the outskirts of Nairobi.

Peacocks' tails and pheasants' wings are tied together here with silk and gold thread, in knots with special names that read like the membership of an upper-crust club — Mrs. Simpson, Royal Coachman and Lady Beaverkill.

The knots binding the two men together across the centuries are tied by nimble fingers and watched by sharp eyes. But many of the workers' bodies are frail, twisted or deformed.

For in Dagoretti, 75 Kenyans, many of them disabled, tie imitation flies around books to lure and catch salmon and trout in streams on the other side of the world.

This is probably the biggest fly-tying factory in the world, the unlikely marriage of an art pioneered by Izak Walton, the genteel English fishing enthusiast who wrote "The Compleat Angler" in 1653, and a charity created by the former British Royal Air Force group captain Sir Leonard Cheshire.

Cheshire, holder of the Victoria Cross and other medals for his wartime bombing exploits, has devoted his postwar life to establishing the worldwide network of Cheshire homes for orphans, the elderly and the disabled.

The factory at Dagoretti was set up after the organization bought a fly-tying export business established by a Kenyan settler.

The charity saw in it an industry that could use the skills of the disabled. "As long as their fingers are flexible and their eyes are all right, we can employ them," says Andrew Wafula, who runs the factory now.

The setting up of the factory coincided with a boom in game fishing in Western Europe, which until 30 years ago was viewed as the preserve of the wealthy. But modern fly-fishing and more money for leisure changed all that.

There are easier ways of catching trout — a few maggots on the end of a hook would decimate the best-stocked Scottish trout stream — but the art of fly-fishing is to use knowledge of the seasons and envi-

ronment to select a lure that looks like the natural fly fish feed on at that time.

Fishing flies are designed to imitate the three stages of the real insects' growth from a nymph emerging from an egg in the water to the "dun" stage, when it becomes an insect, and finally to a dead fly that will float on the water. But while trout feed on flies, salmon do not, and it is one of the mysteries of angling why they are fooled by hures with names like Thunder and Lightning, or Jack Scott.

These are two of the 3,000 varieties tied at Dagoretti. "We will tie anything you care to order and never go looking for business. People come to us first," said Wafula, pointing to a pile of orders on his desk.

More than 7,000 flies are tied each day and sold in Canada, Australia, Iceland, Britain and other parts of Europe.

Workers are paid a piece rate according to the difficulty of the job. "On average we pay 20 cents a shilling (about 30 cents) a dozen and some workers can get through more than 60 dozen a day," said Wafula.

Wafula learned the art 19 years ago from the settler who founded the business and proudly maintains that he does not need a manual to know exactly what sort of "dressing" to tie to create the flies.

They include the Green Drake Mayfly, which is made from the dried feathers of the breast of a male mallard duck and stiff cool bakles that make the lure float on the water like the dead insect it imitates. Or the Muddler Minnow, a creation of deer hair, speckled turkey feather and grey squirrel tail.

They are as good if not better than anything made anywhere in the world and certainly better than most home-tied flies," said an English fisherman, Jim Hill, who was touring the plant.

The main competition comes from Malawi, Taiwan, Trunkel and Japan. "But we are the only people who employ the handicapped and we are expanding," said Wafula.

"I have been in English shops and seen our flies for sale. When I ask where they come from, I'm told that they're from Kenya and are very good. It makes me happy, and I never tell the shopkeepers who I am."

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